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hicago Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1863.

THE NEWS.

ur Sunday night dispatches contain a iety of important news, to which our ce allows little especial reference. An ortant war order for the protection of o troops; a highly promising and ing aspect of foreign news, respon- to the receipt of our recent victories ur English cousins; a fresh and startl- proof of revolution within revolution the increased growth of disaffection the rebel cause in North Carolina, are ng the interesting dispatches of the ning.

The mills of the gods grind slowly, they grind exceedingly small." At the Government has issued the order, besought, that the uniform of the ted States must be respected as well as flag, and that the white soldier scaling ramparts of Vicksburg, and the black er marching into the death-storm of ner, are alike the defenders of the blic. The blue uniform upon the k man hereafter signifies that he is a a soldier of the Republic, entitled to protection. Hereafter, if the black ral is sold into slavery the white rebel serve an equal term of hard labor. e black Federal is hanged, shot or im- ned, the white rebel must be hanged, r imprisoned. The announcement kindle the African enthusiasm. He nan a [illegible], and the broad banner of Republic protects him beneath its fos- folds.

e is represented as massing his troops, aratory to an attack upon Meade's s, which are reported to have antici- the rebel design of re-occupying the hts around Fredericksburg, said to be in our possession.

n official dispatch from Gen. Gilmore ounces that our total losses in killed wounded, so far, since the beginning e present movement against Charles- including the recent bloody assault repulse, is only 985.

e Government will resume the Draft city of New York next week. The st Marshals will have a sufficient ry force to insure the summary sup- on of any attempt to repeat the dis- ul mob violence that necessitated the asion of the draft two weeks ago.

e devote a large portion of our space the inside pages of this issue to the rly speeches of Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, ghting Democrat, at Carbondale and uoin. Our readers will gladly over- the omission of other news which the interest of Gen. LOGAN's bold words for Liberty and the Union.

addition to a dispatch published else- , we have news from our correspon- that the forward movement upon e has already commenced, and that orces of Vicksburg and Port Hudson nited forces will soon occupy that ditch" of the rebellion in the South- Johnston's army of fugitive troops eady hard pressed by our troops g it, upon him from different routes.

LS THREATEN TO ARM THEIR SLAVES.

copy from the New York *Tribune* a kable communication from Rich- threatening that unless our Govern- ceases to employ negroes as soldiers, bels will arm their slaves and hurl gainst us. The pretense that they Tribune taking that step on the s of humanity will elicit a smile of n.

rebels are terribly alarmed at our g colored soldiers. They see the downfall of their Confederacy as ult of it; hence this game of bluff to ur Government from the plain road ess. If they arm their slaves they free them, otherwise the blacks will to us by companies and regiments, g their arms along with them, and he very thing that has deterred the on arming them from the outset. arm and emancipate them, must also free their wives hildren. These conditions the will inexorably insist upon rmed, disciplined and freed, they er be re-enslaved. The talk of the bout the attachment of the slaves to sters and mistresses may be true to extent in many instances, but with t he majority of field hands on the ntations, there is not a word of . Many slaves may love their but none love slavery; and the s in their public journals that, presence of an army, their slaves wholly unreliable; that the most pampered, trusting negroes invari- off, and leave them for the sake of free.

ppose the rebels conclude to free s and arm their negroes, and should , the cost of slavery, in beating armies, and forcing us to grant dependence; steps looking to re- n would be taken before twelve thereafter. As soon as their pas- d down, there would be nothing ing back. Let the devil of be banished from the South, and gh of all the nations of Europe not prevent a consolidation of the ion. The law of gravity does not cles of matter stronger together centripetal forces of this country the States around one common when the repellant, discordant of Slavery is cast out. No one of this new threat, which, if hurt none but the rebels, Union have nothing to fear from

RAFT IN NEW YORK.

, Aug. 1.—The *Post* says no or- been received here to commence , though it may be order- next week. [illegible]

Aug. 1.—The N. Y. *Times'* [illegible] by Provost Mar- [illegible] the draft in [illegible] and drafting will [illegible] next. The Gov- [illegible] for any emergency. [illegible] *Post* of July 30th [illegible]

[illegible] that the Govern- [illegible] the draft in [illegible] of the presence of a [illegible] supervising with [illegible] to be called [illegible] wholly on the [illegible] incidentally upon [illegible] which it [illegible]

[illegible] the assistance [illegible] if the State [illegible] in preserving [illegible] going on, [illegible] the Fed- [illegible] responsibility, [illegible]

[illegible] the men al- [illegible] disposal [illegible]

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Lee is Preparing for Battle.

HIS RETURN FROM FREDERICKSBURG PREVENTED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Information received yesterday from the Army of the Potomac, states that Lee massed his forces at Culpepper on Wednesday, and made other preparations to give us battle on the Rappahannock. His first advance south of Culpepper, was to foil us in taking the Fredericksburg route, but finding we did not advance, he concentrated his army at Culpepper.

The Rappahannock is guarded, from Fredericksburg to Ellis' Ford, on the Rapidan, by only one rebel regiment. The Rapidan is fortified south of Culpepper.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—A Washington special to the New York *Evening Post*, says:

Information from the front to-day, is to the effect that Gen. Lee is moving nearer to the south bank of the Rappahannock.

The *Republican* says: Gen. Meade is close at hand, and adds: From present appearances, it will not be an easy matter for Lee to return to Fredericksburg, should he desire to do so.

All the wounded and sick from Meade's army have arrived here.

The *Herald* says: The stated force of Lee which was at Acquia Creek when Lee advanced Northward, is ordered to return there on Monday. There were, at the time of the evacuation of the point, over twenty immense storehouses there, which have since been destroyed. A small force, protected by gunboats, could have securely protected the property.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: Mosby's gang made an extensive haul of Sutlers last night at Fairfax Court House. There is no Union force stationed immediately at the Court House. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad is the direct line of communication between our army in its present position and the military authorities. The guerillas under Mosby are composed principally of residents of Fairfax Court House, who take advantage of this fact to make their raids upon unarmed persons at points where no military force is stationed.

The New York *Times'* Washington dispatch says:

A letter from a distinguished officer in the Army of the Potomac, dated Warrenton, July 27, says: The rebels are very much discouraged. Seven deserters from a Mississippi regiment, came in day before yesterday, and stated that there was no use in fighting any more, now that Mississippi had gone up. We ought to have Richmond by the middle of September.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, August 1, 1863.

Assistant Provost Marshal J. N. Phillips returned to this place to-day, having completed the enrollment in the 13th District, consisting of fifteen counties. As the result, he has enrolled about eighteen thousand names, subjects of conscription; arrested a number of deserters, and, in fact, fully completed his work thus far, excepting making the draft, and is ready for that whenever ordered to commence. I have before made mention of the difficulties Marshal Phillips has had to encounter in Williamson, Saline, and Union counties, but all these disappeared as if by magic before a squadron of the 16th Illinois cavalry, which he called to his assistance, and which he will keep until the draft is made, or until it is decided that we are to have none in Illinois. Without this cavalry Marshal Phillips' life would not be valued at one cent in any of these counties named. He has the town of Marion under martial law at present. This place is the well known residence of Josh Allen, Congressman, King of the Copperheads. As one incident demonstrating his rough experience, I may be allowed to relate the following:

The Marshal placed his pickets around the town of Marion and issued an order declaring the place under Marshal law before he could commence the enrollment. According to this order no person was to be allowed to enter or retire from the lines without a pass from the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal. Josh Allen tried to go out, was stopped, brought before Marshal Phillips, and there demanded if a member of Congress was subject to the rules made by a petty Provost Marshal. He was informed that nobody was exempt, and all parties, before they could procure passes, had to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and Allen utterly refused to take the oath, saying such an act would compromise him before his constituency, and be in contradiction to certain pledges he had made. Marshall Phillips then quietly informed him that until he could condescend to do that much to show his loyalty, he would have to remain in their line of pickets, and if found attempting to run the blockade, would be shot by the patrols, Josh Allen still remaining a prisoner in Marion, but a voluntary prisoner. By taking an oath that every true American delights in subscribing to each morning, he can go where he likes and when. As the 16th cavalry are to remain in Marion until after the draft takes place, the Government is sure of the person of one conscript beyond the shadow of a doubt. By remaining within our lines, Allen is doing the State excellent service. He can no longer spout Copperheadism and treason among the masses, being confined to the circumscribed limits of the little town of Marion. Where rebels lose, Union men gain.

Aside from catching deserters, Marshall Phillips and his cavalry have apprehended one counterfeiter and several desperadoes of the worst character. Among others, was Burrows Dial, formerly a member of the 20th Illinois, but a deserter. He it was who killed a member of the 14th Iowa, and shot a man named Blair some time since, while doing their duty. Dial lived near the Williamson county line.

On the 29th ult., some of the 16th cavalry started after him and tried to arrest him. He resisted, and they shot him, breaking one arm and putting several bullets through his chest, and it was thought he could not recover. He was a desperate character, and the end justified the means.

A deserted camp was found in Muddy river bottom, where over 100 of the 128th regiment had been encamped. Upon the entry of the cavalry with Marshal Phillips at their head, the deserters broke up camp and scattered into the country in all directions. Some fifty or more have been caught, and the remainder will be.

Provost Marshalls in quiet and peaceable districts have a laborious task, but such can little appreciate the hazardous and difficult undertaking the Marshall of the 13th district had before him. He has finished thus far with commendable celerity, and may well feel proud of the success attending his labors for the Government.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, August 1, 1863.

The steamer John D. Perry arrived last night, but brought no news later than that sent from your Memphis correspondent.

The steamer City Belle and Welcome, the latter with 200 rebel prisoners, en route from St. Louis, came up to-day. The news is anticipated by the Perry last night.

A quantity of merchandise, consisting of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, was seized yesterday at Charleston, Mo., by officers connected with the Custom House Department here. The property had been intended for rebels at Little Rock, Ark.

The Steamer Armenia arrived yesterday from Vicksburg, with the 131st Illinois regiment, Col. G. W. Neely, on board. The regiment is to occupy Paducah, Ky.

The 24th Maine regiment, from Gen. Banks army, came up at an early hour this morning, en route for Bangor, Me. Col. Atwood is in command. His force numbers about 600 effective men. Their term expired last month.

The steamer Sallie Robinson, another Red River prize, is lying at our levee. The subject of reopening the Memphis and Ohio Railroad and repairing the telegraph line [illegible] discussed. This would greatly facilitate all kinds of business, re-establish mail and land carriage, and benefit both military and civil parties. The diffusion of sound Union sentiment through newspapers would be an object also.

A public meeting is soon to be held in Memphis to urge upon the Government the necessity for the opening of the road, at least, as far as Humboldt.

It is also reported that the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad is to be put in running order to favor communication between Memphis and Vicksburg. People on the line are said greatly to favor such an undertaking.

On Thursday last, a young man named Johnson, was executed at Corinth, according to the sentence of the court martial, for desertion. Just one week from that date, on the 30th ult., A. H. Johnson, brother of the first named, was executed at Memphis for the same crime, being the second of the family suffering the death penalty for desertion.

The Johnson's were formerly residents of Appah, Mississippi, and had gone from one side to the other several times before punishment overtook him.

ANOTHER DEATH BLOW TO THE REBELLION.

Retaliation in Kind Ordered by the President.

The Federal Uniform must be Respected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1st.—The *National Republican* of this afternoon contains the following announcement:

The President has authorized the issuing of an order that it would be the policy and intention of the Government to retaliate in kind for every case of ill treatment of our officers or men, black or white, by the rebel authorities, by hanging for hanging, shooting for shooting, and imprisoning for imprisoning. In every instance where it is known that a black man, in the military service of the Government, is taken prisoner and sold into slavery, our military authorities will be instructed to select a rebel prisoner, and confine him to hard labor, in some prison, there to remain until the black man is liberated. The Government maintains, and will exact promptly and to the letter, that the Federal uniform, like the flag, must and shall be respected.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

Indian Depredations—A Gallant Woman puts Five of the Savages to Flight.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 1, 1863.

It appears that the reports of the existence of a force of hostile Indians in Juneau county is not without foundation. A dispatch from New Lisbon this evening states that five Indians this afternoon attacked the house of Mr. Austin, four miles out from the village. Mr. Austin being absent at the time, there was nobody in the house except Mrs. Austin and two small children. She, however, with a good rifle and the assistance of a faithful watch dog, succeeded in killing one of the Indians and wounding another severely, when the rest of the party, not liking the reception, took to flight. The report states that Mrs. Austin was not injured. The greatest excitement exists, and threats are made of the total extermination of these scourges.

General Halbert E. Paine, the hero of the late desperate charge at Port Hudson, in which engagement he lost a leg, arrived in this city at noon to-day, in charge of his relatives. He is now at the Newhall House, and doing as well as could be expected, after the fatigues of his long journey.

Gen. Paine was serenaded this evening. The General being unable to appear, the assemblage was addressed by Judge H. I. Haine who spoke in behalf of his relative, the General, thanking them for the honor, and alluding briefly to the services of that gallant officer.

FROM ST. PAUL.

A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH INDIANS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Aug. 1, 1863.

Accounts have just reached here of a desperate fight with two Indians, which took place last Tuesday. A party of six men went twelve miles out from Forest City, Monday, to work on a farm. During the night the Indians stole their horses, but did not molest them. Early in the morning a squad of fifteen soldiers, who were patrolling the country, found Indian trails. Starting in pursuit they followed 40 miles, when they found the Indians sleeping on the prairie. The soldiers surrounded them and fired, wounding both, but they jumped up and fought desperately. They were well armed, and loaded and fired with great rapidity. The rain during the day had wet the carbines of the soldiers so that but five could be fired. One Indian was an old man and the other a young warrior. One soldier falling from his horse, the old Indian placed the muzzle of his gun within three feet of his breast and fired, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. The old Indian had a double barreled gun, and fired eight times before he was killed. His body was pierced by eight shots, any one of which would have proved fatal. The young Indian fired but four shots. He was wounded and then tapped on the head with the butt end of carbines until his health received fatal injury. The result of the fight, two Indians killed, two soldiers wounded, one horse killed and another wounded. The desperativeness with which the Indians fought after being mortally wounded was astonishing. A bullet would pass through their bodies without causing them to flinch.

Two companies of Hatch's battalion are at Fort Sterling. Their horses are expected daily, and they will then move to St. Cloud and await the organization of the residue of the battalion.

The enrollment is now proceeding quietly in the city.

FROM MADISON.

MADISON, Wis., August 1, 1863.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

The *Journal's* dispatches to-day contains the correspondence between Gen. Meredith, commanding the Iron Brigade in the Potomac army, and Gov. Salomon. The former speaks in the highest terms of the 2d, 6th and 7th Wisconsin regiments, in his brigade, particularly of their heroic conduct under the most trying circumstances in the first day's battle at Gettysburg. He requests their wasted ranks may be filled up from the first draft made in Wisconsin.

Gov. Salomon replies in appropriate terms and promises to do all in his power to comply with Gen. Meredith's request.

Col. C. L. Harris, who has gallantly led the 11th Wisconsin, and for some time commanded a brigade in Carr's division, of Grant's army, is at home on furlough. Quite a number of officers and men from the same army are also re-visiting home and unite in denouncing the Copperhead peace cry. They express themselves much in the same manner as Gen. Logan.

Col. Benj. Allen of the 16th regiment has resigned and returned home.

Capt. D. G. Scott is Major of the 17th regiment, vice Plunkett resigned.

Important from the Post Office Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Post Master General does not feel himself exactly justified at present in ordering the sending of mails to New Orleans via Cairo, but if correspondents desire their letters to go to New Orleans via Cairo, they can make endorsements accordingly upon them, and they will [illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Retaliation Measure—A Pleasant Social Gathering—Plans of Adjutant Gen. Thomas—Secretary Chase and his Daughter.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1863.

It appears probable that at last the long called for announcement of certain retaliation for rebel outrages on our troops is likely to be issued. Certain officers of the 54th Massachusetts, the negro regiment that led the advance in the attack on Ft. Wagner, wrote to the Secretary of War reciting the treatment of prisoners from their regiment, and asking what measures of protection had been adopted. The Secretary replied with the assurance that black soldiers and their officers should have the fullest protection of the Government, and adding: "If it takes man for man, and life for life." Substantially this is only the same promise that has been made again and again, but the evening papers make an announcement to the effect that the President has authorized the issuing of an order that it will be the policy of the government to retaliate in kind for every case of ill treatment of our officers and men, black or white, by rebel authorities, hanging for hanging, shooting for shooting, and imprisonment for imprisonment. In every instance where it is known that a black man in the military service of the Government is taken prisoner and sold into slavery, our military authorities will be instructed to elect a rebel prisoner and confine him to hard labor in some prison, there to remain until the black man is liberated. The Government maintains, and will exact promptly and to the letter, that the Federal uniform, like the flag, must and shall be respected.

The Post Office Department has given orders for sending through the mails from Cairo to New Orleans no letters; however they will be sent that way if marked on the envelope "via Cairo."

Colonel Forney's *Chronicle* office was to-day removed to the new building near the Post Office. The occupation of the new office, which is the first building ever erected in Washington expressly for a newspaper office, was made the occasion for a pleasant gathering of friends of the paper, including the President and his favorite Secretary, Adjt. Gen. Thomas and Gens. Heintzleman and Martindale, Secretaries Seward and Welles, and a large number of Heads of Bureaus and other prominent officials. Adjt. Gen. Thomas, in the course of a speech made in response to a toast, to his honor, proposed by Col. Forney, announced that he was speedily to return to the Lower Mississippi, to prosecute the work of organizing negro regiments, and declared that before winter, he hoped to have a hundred thousand negro soldiers in the field. He dwelt with special emphasis on the declaration that this was the settled policy of the Administration, and that the real solution of the question raised by this rebellion lay in arming the only loyal class now left in a large portion of the seceded States.

The Providence *Press* announces that Secretary Chase and daughter and Gov. Sprague were at Kingston on Wednesday, and that rooms for the Secretary and his daughter had been engaged at South Kingston.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, August 1, 1863.

Some time since, Geo. W. Deering, of Chicago, took forcible possession of the office of C. G. Reynolds, Secretary of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the State, in this city. Deering claimed the office by appointment of J. M. Blair, Grand Master of the State, who has removed Reynolds. Deering was fined in the Police Court in this city. Since this, Reynolds has sued out an injunction in Chancery in the Circuit Court of this County, restraining Grand Master Blair from doing sundry acts, such as arresting or suspending any of the charters of the subordinate lodges; depriving any of the members of the Grand Lodge of their seats therein, or their right to vote upon all questions; from attempting to remove any more officers of lodges. It also restrains Deering from acting as Grand Secretary, or making or using any seal as the seal of the Grand Lodge, or from attempting to take possession of the records and property of the Grand Lodge. In the meantime Grand Master Blair has issued his call for a special meeting of the Grand Lodge, at Chicago, on the 11th inst. The injunction has been served.

Col. Hotchkiss and four officers of the 89th (Railroad) regiment, are here, making arrangements to have it mounted and its ranks filled.

J. P. Brooks, Superintendent of Public Instruction, has published a circular, recommending school trustees, whenever in their judgment it is clearly necessary, to authorize their townships respectively to loan the school moneys of the township at any rate per cent. not less than 6, which they may determine. A law to this effect had passed the House of Representatives, but failed in the Senate. The Superintendent construes the present as only fixing the maximum of interest at 10 per cent. There are now nearly $4,000,000 in the hands of township trustees.

Nearly $25,000 have been contributed to the State Sanitary Bureau, Col. John Williams, Agent.

The *Register* has not yet published the list of subscribers to the mass meeting soldiers' relief funds.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DESMOINES, August 1, 1863.

The Grand Jury to-day discharged the proprietor of the *State Register* from the prosecution for libel, brought against him by B. N. Kenyon & J. C. Turk.

John Pomeroy, of Ottumwa, arrested and bound over for shooting a stage driver in self defense, has been discharged.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Fleet Continue the Bombardment—No Engagement Since the Assault—Gen. Gilmore Confident of Breaching Fort Sumter.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1, 1863.

Advices from off Charleston state that no engagement has taken place since the assault on Fort Wagner. Our Monitors were occasionally firing on both Sumter and Wagner. 15 Parrotts and mortars are now in position at Morris Island.

The idea of taking Fort Wagner has been abandoned for the present, our shells making but little impression on the sand of the works.

The 70th Connecticut occupies rifle pits within 250 yards of Fort Wagner.

Gilmore feels confident of breaching Sumter.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The steamer Belvidere, from Port Royal, on the 29th, has arrived.

She passed Charleston Bar at 11 a. m., on the 29th; saw two Monitors and the Ironsides there, engaging Fort Wagner.

Gen. Gilmore had succeeded in erecting a long line of batteries within 250 yards of Fort Wagner. He had also mounted heavy siege guns within a mile and a quarter of Fort Sumter, which would open on that fort on the 29th. When all his siege guns are mounted, Gen. Gilmore feels confident of his ability to reduce Sumter.

Our casualties continue small.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The following was yesterday received at Headquarters of the Army:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, IN THE FIELD, MORRIS ISLAND, July 23.

"To Major General H. W. Halleck, General in Chief:

"SIR—My Medical Director in the field reports an aggregate loss in killed and wounded in our hands of 635. I judge there are 350 missing. The losses cover the three engagements of the 10th, 11th and 18th inst. Many of the wounded will return to duty in a week or ten days. The health of my command is improving.

"Respectfully your ob't serv't,

Q. A. GILMORE, Brig. Gen. Com'g."

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST MOBILE.

Gen. Grant's Forces Going there—The Capture of the City Expected by the 15th Inst.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The *Express* says: "We have seen to-day officers from Gen. Grant's army, who left Vicksburg about ten days ago. The note of preparation for a march to Mobile was then heard on every side. The troops were in the best spirits and confident of success. The calculation was that the Stars and Stripes would float over Mobile by the 15th of August.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

MONDAY, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

IMPORTANT WAR ORDER.

Protection of Negro Troops.

WAR DEP'T., ADJ'T. GEN'S. OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 1 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 252.—The following order of the President is published for the information and government of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 31.

It is the duty of every Government to give protection to its citizens of whatever class, color, or connection, especially those who are duly organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations and the customs of war as carried on by civilized powers, permit no distinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war, as public enemies. To sell or enslave any captured person on account of his color, and for no offence against the laws of war, is a relapse the barbarism, and a crime against the civilization of the age. The Government of the United States will give the same protection to all its soldiers; and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any one because of his color, the offence shall be punished by retaliation upon the enemy's prisoners in our possession.

It is therefore ordered that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed, and for every one enslaved by the enemy, or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continued at such labor until the other shall be released and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of war.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

A Rebellion Within a Rebellion.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 2.—The steamer Escort has arrived, with Memphis dates to August 1st.

The Raleigh, North Carolina, *Standard* denounces Jeff. Davis as a repudiator, in whom no confidence can be placed, and whose efforts to establish a Southern Confederacy will be a failure.

The Richmond *Enquirer* calls upon Jeff. Davis to suppress the Raleigh *Standard*, and wipe out the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

The *Standard* says Governor Vance will stand by the Supreme Court, and the *Standard* also, if necessary, and if Jeff. Davis attempts to use physical force to suppress the *Standard* Davis will be met with physical force, and revolution in the State will be the result.

The *Standard* says North Carolina has furnished 95,000 soldiers for this causeless war, 40,000 of whom are killed and wounded. It also says that North Carolina would send a delegation to Washington at once and see what terms can be obtained, and not wait for Jeff. Davis.

The recent cavalry raid from Norfolk to Jackson, N. C., found the enemy strongly intrenched at Jackson, which commands the approach to Weldon. Maj. Anderson, on the 26th ult., captured the enemy's pickets and took possession of an important bridge, thereby defeating the enemy in his intentions.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, July 31, via CAIRO, Aug. 2, 1863.

News very scarce. Vicksburg is now quiet, and we feel dullness in all its force. Richardson, Forrest and Biffles furnish us with a few occasional items of news from the interior and West Tennessee.

Richardson has united with Forrest and Biffles, and the combined forces of the trio are now between Cogsville and Jackson, Tennessee. They are conscripting and cutting up shines among the inhabitants generally. Richardson is now acting under the orders of Major General C. B. Forrest, whose career it is hoped will speedily terminate in the same way as John Morgan's has. Such a consummation is to be devoutly wished by the citizens of that section. We have heard of no collision as yet between our forces and those of the guerillas, but such cannot be the case long, as our folks are on the lookout for them.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, August 2, 1863.

The steamer Sultana, from Vicksburg, has just arrived. She brought a large number of furloughed soldiers. The steamer was fired into by rebel guerillas at Council Bend, just below Memphis.

Private Thomas O'Donnell, company H, 29th Wisconsin, was hit and mortally wounded. He was left at Memphis. The news from Vicksburg is unimportant.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Meade's Army About to Move.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2, 1863.

It is fully confirmed that on Wednesday last Lee massed his force at Culpepper and made every preparation to give battle on the Rappahannock, which is guarded from Fredericksburg to Ellis Ford, on the Rapidan, by only one rebel regiment. The Rapidan is fortified south of Culpepper. The impression is strong that Lee will make a stand here.

Our army is concentrated in advantageous ground, and so near the rebel forces that a battle is momentarily expected, unless Lee gives us the slip. From all accounts there will be exciting news within the next few days. If Lee retreats towards Richmond he will be closely followed, and a siege by land and water will be commenced on that city.

The Second Massachusetts Cavalry have captured all the wagons, men, goods, &c. taken by Mosby in his late raid on Fairfax Court House. A sharp skirmish took place, and Mosby is in full retreat, and hotly pursued.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The *Times* Washington dispatch gives the following: The statement that Lee's forces are massed at Culpepper is not credited in military circles here. There is no doubt he has a strong rear guard at that point, but the main body of his army is thought to be on the South bank of the Rapidan. The exact location and position of the rebel army will be ascertained within the next twenty-four hours.

The public will not be surprised to learn that Meade's army is about to make an important movement, but what it is to be, of course, it would not be prudent to state, but one thing is certain rations for a long march have been issued.

A portion of our cavalry crossed the Rappahannock near Beverley Ford yesterday, and other forces are already on the move.

Colonel Lovell's expedition in pursuit of Mosby returned to Fairfax to-day. Although most of the stolen property was recovered, the guerilla chief and all his men escaped.

HEADQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 2d.

Gen'l Buford's cavalry, with artillery and a supporting infantry force, yesterday crossed the Rappahannock at the railroad station. Thence with his cavalry and artillery he proceeded towards Culpepper, driving Stuart's cavalry before him. When near Culpepper, Gen. Buford encountered a large rebel force of infantry and artillery, and a fierce fight ensued, lasting until dark, when he withdrew to a strong position east of Brandy Station. The loss on both sides was considerable. This reconnoissance confirms the concentration of Lee's forces near Culpepper, and indicated that his present headquarters are at Stra[illegible] four miles southeast of Culpepper.

The sutlers' wagons captured by Mosby and his gang, on Thursday, were recaptured Friday near Aldie by the Second Massachusetts Cavalry. A skirmish ensued between the guerrillas and our advance, but on the approach of the main body Mosby fled, slowly pursued by the cavalry. Several of the enemy are reported killed and wounded, but no report has yet been received of the result of the pursuit. This morning a detachment of our cavalry killed two and captured two of Mosby's band near Baltimore.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2, 1863.

The latest information received by General Burnside from our forces who are in pursuit of Scott and Pegram, is to Saturday, and is to the effect that Col. Saunders came up with the forces of Scott and Pegram in the vicinity of Lancaster and attacked them. After a chase of upwards of 100 miles Col. Saunders succeeded in the capturing of 181 of the enemy, among whom was Col. Ashby and a large amount of their stock. The prisoners were sent to camp Nelson. After the battle they retreated fastly toward the Cumberland river, but Col. Saunders felt confident he would capture the entire force before they would be able to cross.

There is nothing from Saunders to-day. 100 prisoners were brought in last night, and 200 to-day, a ragged and motley crew. The 43d and 45th Ohio are scouring the mountain roads, capturing the prisoners and gathering the mules and horses.

The rebels have abandoned all their plunder, and will go out with less than they came in. They destroyed only ten wagons at Stanford, and were in such a haste that they overlooked a church full of corn and large quantities of stores.

Harvey, the operator, hid, and Capt. Badger, lying sick, and his brother, Lieutenant of the 44th, were not molested. But two of the thirty-two men were captured. Prisoners assert that Gen. Scott was killed, Ashby said to be captured, probably meaning Gillespie, Lieut. Col. of Ashby's cavalry.

Colonels Trolly and Sigfried are still after the rebels. Among the prisoners are thirty officers. Our captures are now 500.

The Ky. election to-morrow absorbs all interest. Boyle is vigorously electioneering for the copperhead ticket to the infinite disgust and indignation of all loyal people, who wonder how long such things will be permitted, and echo answers. Liquor shops are to be closed to-morrow.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1863.

It is supposed that Gen. Stoneman will be made Chief of the new Cavalry Bureau.

Adjutant General Thomas starts West in the morning to resume the organization of negro troops in lower Mississippi. J. A. Ware, late managing editor of the *Chronicle*, accompanies him as private secretary.

The President's retaliation proclamation excites general gratification, and no doubt is entertained that it will be faithfully executed, as it has been deliberately issued.

Gen. Hooker, shortly after the battle of Gettysburg, said to the President that he hadn't character enough to be able to afford to draw a Major-General's pay and do nothing, and was desirous to hear whether the Government was likely to have something for him to do. He would like to know it, as otherwise he could have no excuse for remaining in the service. The President replied that he could not spare him, and would soon have work for him. To a renewed application for work, made since Hooker's return from Harrisburg, the President replied that by next Saturday he hoped to tell him what he had to do.

A recent sale of negroes near Lockville, Md., illustrates the comparative worthlessness of slave property in that State. Seven likely, young, full grown negroes brought, in all, one hundred and twenty-six dollars, an average of only eighteen dollars a head.

It is understood that the cavalry, as well as the infantry regiments now in the field, are to be filled up to the maximum by the conscripts now being drafted.

It is stated here that efforts are now being made to induce the National Committees of the Breckinridge and Douglas wings of the Democratic party, to unite in calling a National Democratic Convention, and to call a preliminary meeting somewhere in the West to cement the union of the two wings.

The draft begins here next Monday. The number to be drafted will take 1 out of every 3½ enrolled.

A Board has been ordered to assemble at St. Louis, to examine officers for the Indian regiments now being raised in the Indian territory.

President Smith telegraphs that the Baltimore & Ohio railroad will be open to Wheeling by the 10th of August.

It is considered significant of the intentions of the Government, as to the further increase of the use of cavalry, that orders have just been issued, establishing a separate bureau in the War Department, to be known as the Cavalry Bureau.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 2, 1863.

Nearly 5,000 wounded rebels still remain in hospital in and around Gettysburg, and many of them have asked not to be sent South, where they will again be forced into the ranks.

The hospitals of this city also contain several hundreds.

The draft progresses quietly and will wind up on Tuesday.

A resident of this city has applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain the Provost Marshal of the 3d district from further proceedings under the Conscription Act, on the ground of its unconstitutionality.

A hearing will take place at an early day before a full bench.

This morning all the Ohio soldiers in our hospitals, numbering 551, started for that State under a recent order from headquarters.

FROM WEST TENNESSEE.

Operations of Guerillas.

MEMPHIS, via CAIRO, August 2.—The morning express train, coming west from Corinth, Miss., was fired upon by a band of guerillas while passing through a deep cut near Grand Junction yesterday. One man was killed and three wounded. Richardson's guerillas are reported to have returned to Mason Depot on the Memphis & Ohio Railroad. Mizner's cavalry are looking them up.

Arrivals from Vicksburg bring favorable intelligence of the condition of affairs on the lower Mississippi. Intelligence from that quarter is contraband.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the America.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The steamship America, from Southampton, July 22d, arrived at noon.

In the House of Lords, the Duke of Argyle asked government to give facilities for establishing a ship canal from Lake Erie to Ottawa River, for conveying grain through Canada instead of the United States.

Earl Granville regretted the Canadians had not provided sufficient militia for defence in case of war, and said it was impossible for England to defend Canada effectively, unless the Canadians aided.

The *Times'* city article says American news was received with surprise, disappointment, and satisfaction. Surprise at the sudden collapse of the Vicksburg defense; disappointment at the removal, owing to Lee's retreat, of all prospect of a termination of the war, and satisfaction in contemplating England's wisdom in not prematurely yielding to the recent pressure for Confederate recognition.

FRANCE.—The *Constitutionel* says, the Russian replies are being examined by the three powers, which positively intend to agree on the means of settling the question definitely. Paris journals think the Russian reply unsatisfactory.

The *Nation* says the intentions of the French Cabinet regarding the Polish reply will be made known within three days.

Rents 67f 85c.

Russia admits the six propositions, but rejects the armistice. The suppression of the insurrection is necessary, and an amnesty is offered. Meanwhile she is willing to accept the principle of the conference itself, but does not admit the right of all the powers who signed the final act of Vienna to participate in the conference until England, France, Austria, Prussia and Russia are agreed.

POLAND.—A Cossack detachment while plundering Graimo was cut to pieces.

The insurrection in Lamogitia was increasing. 800 Russians were defeated near Subastoui and 500 at Labatas. The Russians were beaten twice on the 15th and once on the 18th.

The Austrian Government is extremely dissatisfied with the last Prussian reply.

Admiral Porter Makes the two Ends Meet.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Rear Admiral Porter, in a communication to the Navy Department, says that he is not sure of raising the DeKalb, and cannot yet ascertain her injuries. All the guns and everything which could be got out were removed, including Paymaster's books and Government funds. As the residents of Yazoo City did not take the trouble to warn him of torpedoes, as they had an opportunity of doing, 3,000 bales of cotton have been seized to pay for the gunboat.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Latest From Charleston and Vicinity.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal, 31st, arrived to-night. The seige of Fort Wagner was still progressing. Gen. Gilmore has mounted a number of 200-pound seigeguns within a mile of Fort Sumter. He is confident of reducing both Sumter and Wagner in a short time.

The *New South* says: Just as we go to press it is reported that Rosecrans is within 30 miles of Savannah.

From Southeastern Virginia.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 31.—The Portsmouth *Virginian* of July 30, says on the 25th inst. Gen. H. M. Naglee issued orders to the Common Council of Portsmouth, Va., to revoke certain acts passed by them, among which were the revocation of the issue of city scrip, and the order compelling the secesh to pay their rent into the city Treasury.

The City Council met on the evening of the 29th, and passed the following:

Resolved, 1st, That we refuse to recognize the authority of Brigadier General H. M. Naglee to decide any case of appeal from the action of this Board. 2d, That the Mayor and other officers of this city government be required to enforce every act of this Council, regardless of any orders emanating from the military authorities, and that in the event of a conflict of authorities, an appeal shall be taken to his Excellency, the Governor, to sustain the authority of the State and city.

LATE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—Dates received from Hong Kong to June 6th.

China news unimportant. Latest news received at Hong Kong from Japan looked to war as certain, and represented the Japanese as much better prepared than had been supposed.

Dates received from Sandwich Islands, July 4th. The volcano near Shilo was again in action, throwing out immense streams of molten lava.

Owing to obstruction of the roads between the city of Mexico and Acapulco, news was received from the city of Mexico only to June 25th.

One of Forey's latest decrees admits goods into Mexico through any sea port in possession of the French, at half the duty previously charged.

Gen. Alvarez, from whom accounts are received to the 20th inst., was expecting the arrival at Acapulco of the French fleet, with 10,000 soldiers. This force was to come from the Gulf of Mexico, across Tehauntepec and from Acapulco, and would be dispatched for garrisons for all the Mexican Pacific ports.

Extensive Frauds at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The commercial community was thrown into excitement yesterday, by discoveries of an extensive system of fraud in the Empire warehouse. Goods to the value of 150,000 dollars had been withdrawn on fraudulent receipts, or else such receipts were used for collateral securities to the amount of 6,000,000 money.

From New York.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The 5th Wisconsin and 20th Indiana regiments are at Battery Barracks, in this city. Two Massachusetts regiments have also been stationed in this city.

New Advertisements.

MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION. The Regular Monthly Meeting of the Mercantile Association will be held this MONDAY EVENING, August 3d, at 8 o'clock. All members are earnestly requested to attend, as important financial questions will be considered.
MERRIL LADD,
Secretary Mercantile Association.
au3 k35 1t

MASONIC.—There will be a Special Convocation of Lafayette Chapter No. 2 R. A. M. at the Masonic Temple, this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work.
H. G. CHASE, Secretary.

MEMBERS OF THE 9th WARD Military Company are requested to appear at West Market Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, August 3d, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of organization.
PER ORDER OF COMMITTEE.
au3 k37-1t

$15 ELLIS & YOUNG, $15
DENTISTS,
Are inserting Teeth on Hard Rubber for fifteen dollars a set. Office in Portland Block, corner of Washington and Dearborn streets.

THE STOMACH PREPARES the elements of the bile and blood and if it does the work feebly and imperfectly liver and other vexatious diseases are the certain result. As soon therefore as any affections of this kind are perceived, we may rest assured that the digestive organs are out of order. The first and only thing to be done is to administer a specific which will act directly on the stomach—the main spring of the animal machinery. For this purpose we can confidently recommend HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. Acting as an alterative and a tonic it strengthens the digestion, changes the condition of the blood and thereby gives regularity to the bowels.
For sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE,
CHICAGO, ILL.
The Twenty-First Annual Session will commence October 7th, and continue sixteen weeks.
FACULTY:

Dan'l Brainard, M. D.	Surgery.
J. W. Freer, M. D.	[illegible]
J. Adams Allen, M. D.	Practice.
R. L. Rea, M. D.	Anatomy.
De Laskie Miller, M. D.	Obstetrics.
Ephraim Ingals, M. D.	Ther. and Med. Med.
J. P. Lynn, M. D.	Demonstrator.

FEES—$40. Dissecting and Mat. Tickets each, $5. Board $2.50 to $3.50 per week.
For further information or circular, address
R. L. REA, Sec'y, Box 233.

HERRING'S Patent CHAMPION
FIRE PROOF SAFES.
HERRING'S CHAMPION
BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
WITH
HERRING AND FLOYD'S
PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON.
40 STATE ST., Chicago.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO WEST DIVISION RAILWAY CO.
CHICAGO, August 1st, 1863.
On and after THURSDAY, August 6th, the tickets of the Chicago City Railway Company will not be received upon the Madison and Randolph street lines. They can now be exchanged for the tickets of the West Division R. W. Co. at the office of the Chicago City Railway Company, on State street.
The rates of fare will remain unchanged.
WM. H. OVINGTON, Secretary.

FARE REDUCED BY THE GRAND TRUNK LINE OF NEW STEAMERS.
$4.00 LESS TO BOSTON.
$4.00 LESS TO OGDENSBURGH, AND TO ALL EASTERN POINTS.
For Buffalo, touching at all points on Lake Michigan and through to Buffalo in three days. Toronto, Oswego, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Portland, Boston and New York. The splendid low-pressure, fast sailing, upper-cabin steamer
B. F. WADE—Captain Goldsmith,
Will leave her dock, foot of South LaSalle st., Tuesday, Aug. 4th, at 7 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
A. F. SPENCER,
Agent, Office foot of S. LaSalle st.

FALSEHOOD REFUTED.—The Grand Trunk Railroad advertise "United States Currency is taken at Par in Canada for Meals at Grand Trunk Refreshment Rooms and for Berths in Sleeping Cars."
Respectable Railroad Agents in Chicago have asserted this is not the case.
NOTICE.
What the Grand Trunk advertise to do, they CAN and WILL perform. Whatever is not satisfactory to the traveling public will be made satisfactory by
S. T. WEBSTER,
Western General Agent Grand Trunk Railway,
56 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES ATTENTION.—You are ordered to appear at your Drill Room, in Garnett Block, corner State and Randolph streets, on
Monday Night, August 3d,
At precisely 7 o'clock, in full dress uniform.
E. L. BRAND, Commandant.
This will be the last night that the companies will receive
NEW MEMBERS FREE OF EXPENSE,
and all young men are invited to be present who wish to join, as it is desirable to have all new members commence drilling together. No one need hesitate on account of business, as the company will be so conducted as not to interfere with that at all.
NEW MEMBERS who joined at the previous meetings will be promptly there at 8 o'clock for squad drill and to have
MEASURES TAKEN FOR UNIFORMS.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.—A number of the leading men of this city have patriotically contributed toward establishing an association for the purpose of
Securing the payment of all claims
AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT
That belong to Soldiers or their Heirs.
In this way hundreds of claims are now being adjusted for different persons in the Northwest, and thereby from three to twenty dollars saved for each applicant. The Association's War Claim Association has its office in Chicago at 36 Dearborn street, the P. O. Box is 163. So clerks and their friends can obtain any information in regard to their claims or the business of the association, by enclosing a red stamp to the Secretary, CHAS. A. GREGORY.

METAL WAREHOUSE.
TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron,
TINNERS' STOCK.
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
199 & 201 Randolph street.

AURORA SEMINARY.
FALL TERM OPENS AUGUST 31st, 1863.
"It is one of the most successful schools in the West. It has a large and able corps of teachers, and the building is the finest of the kind in the State." The female department offers special inducements. Board and tuition, 18 weeks, from $50 to $65. [illegible]
E. W. QUEREAU, A. M., Aurora, Ill.

New Advertisements.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY
FOR SALE BY
THOS. B. BRYAN.
48x160 feet on Wabash avenue, near Congress, with Cottage.
25x160 feet on Michigan avenue, near Washington-st., with house.
25 feet on Park Row, with fine house.
40 feet corner Rio Grande and Prairie avenue.
46 feet on Indiana avenue, near Old, with house.
66 feet on Indiana avenue, near Old.
100 feet on Old street, near Prairie avenue.
25 feet on Fourth avenue, near Harrison, with brick house.
25 feet on Huron, near Wolcott, with house.
48 feet on Illinois street, near Wolcott.
50 feet corner Twelfth and Honore.
75 feet on Madison, near May.
62 feet corner Lake and Halsted.
50 feet on Halsted street, near Lake, with house.
50 feet on Green street, near Lake.
48 feet on Jefferson street, near Adams, with house.
50 feet on Monroe, near Desplaines.
50 feet on Monroe, near Wells.
25 feet on Green, near Monroe, with house.
25 feet on Wells, near Madison.
Choice building lots in the "Cochran tract," in Sec. 33, 39, 14, and in Block corner Indiana avenue and North street.
RIVER LOTS.
Several fine lots on the east side of the North Branch having railroad facilities, all [illegible] and filled in.
THOMAS B. BRYAN,
Real Estate Attorney, Bryan Hall.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, &C.
The undersigned has received a large invoice of
Photographic Albums,
All Prices and all Varieties.
AUTO-PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
Combining in one Collection,
Autographs and Photographs,
CARTE DE VISITES,
A Splendid Assortment. Retail price 10 cents. These are the same as have been selling at 25 cents heretofore.
Novels and Cheap Publications,
Comprising the works of all the best Authors, as published by Harper, Peterson, Dick & Fitzgerald, Brady, Etc., Etc.
STATIONERY IN ALL VARIETIES.
PORT FOLIOS, LEAD PENCILS.
And a complete assortment of everything required in the Book, Stationery or News Business. Everything will be sold at the LOWEST FIGURES.
JOHN W. NORRIS,
P. O. Box 673. 132 MADISON ST., CHICAGO.
Orders Solicited.

TOOLS FOR
TANNERS,
CURRIERS,
AND
SHOEMAKERS,
FOR SALE BY
HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS,
No. 231 LAKE STREET.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION
Of the Ladies to our
CORSET CHAMOIS,
NEWLY IMPORTED BY US.
The Most Elegant Corset
Ever brought to this country.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

LAND WARRANTS
AND BOUNTY SCRIP,
Purchased at an advance on other markets.
E. W. MORSE, Agent,
Office of Ruxton & Co., Bankers, corner of Lake and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill. Box 6185.

CHAS. L. NOBLE,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
LAMPS,
Carbon and Kerosene Oil
175 LAKE STREET.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK OF
AMERICAN WATCHES
Also, Jurgensen & Nardin Chronometers.
BOWLIN & MCELWAIN,
[illegible] Clark street, opposite Sherman House.

BANKING HOUSE OF
PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN.
CHICAGO, July 24, 1863.
We are authorized to continue until the 31st inst. receiving subscriptions AT PAR for the
United States 5-20 Year Six Per Cent. Bonds.
Interest will commence on day of subscription and receipt of money, and is payable May 1st and November 1st in GOLD.
We will receive in payment for these Bonds, at par without commission, Legal Tender Notes or Drafts on New York, and at 1-8 per cent discount currency or drafts on this city.
We deliver the Bonds at our Office free of all expenses, or will forward by express or mail, as may be directed, within ten to twenty days from date of subscription. Favorable arrangements will be made with Banks, Bankers and other parties wishing to obtain Bonds to establish National Banks.
The Coupon Bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000. The Registered Bonds in same amounts. Also, $5,000 and $10,000. For further information inquire at our office, or address us by mail.
PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, Bankers,
And Agents for Five-Twenty Loan,
Corner Clark and South Water sts.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING MATERIALS.
OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 28, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 10th of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., for delivering at Military Hospital grounds near Jeffersonville, Indiana, the following quantities of Lumber and Building Materials:
Eight thousand one hundred and fifty (8,150) feet (lineal) 6 by 6 white pine or cedar posts.
Eighteen thousand one hundred and fifty (18,150) feet (lineal) 4 by 6 white pine or cedar posts.
Six hundred and nineteen thousand two hundred and eighty four (619,284) feet hemlock, poplar or pine sap-mill lumber, board measure.
[illegible] feet narrow 3d rate flooring boards, one inch thick, tongue and grooved.
[illegible] feet common flooring not over eight inches wide, free from loose knots and splits one inch thick.
[illegible] feet 3d rate pine boards.
Thirty thousand (30,000) feet common pine boards.
Eighteen thousand (18,000) feet 3d rate dressed, one inch pine boards, 15 inches wide.
Thirty-three thousand seven hundred and forty-four (33,744) feet (lineal) 3d rate pine, to be prepared to plan and pattern, equal numbers of 4, 5 and 5½ inches wide and 1 inch thick, bevelled edge.
Twenty seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine (27,839) feet 3d rate pine, ¾ inch thick—part 5 inch and part 6 inch wide—to be prepared ready for putting on, intended for base corner strips, and stop finish. (Drawing furnished.)
Fourteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-four (14,954) feet (lineal) 1½ by 6 poplar, in 8, 12, and 13 feet lengths.
Ten thousand (10,000) feet (lineal) 1 by 6 poplar, in 8, 12, and 13 feet lengths.
Nine hundred and sixteen (916) windows, 24 lights, 11 by 16; eighty-six (86) windows, 15 lights 11 by 16; one (1) window, 14 lights, 11 by 16; ninety-six (96) windows 12 lights, 11 by 16; ten (10) windows, 9 lights, 11 by 16, the sash of the above to be primed and glazed, frames to be made casing on both sides, in and out, with all a aprons and drip caps, frames to be made with back rabbit, and the frames with parting strips.
Three hundred and twenty-three (323) batten doors, with frames, casing, drip-cap, &c., complete. (Drawings furnished.)
Thirteen hundred (1300) squares (more or less) gravel roofing.
Fifteen (15) kegs 20d nails (more or less.)
Thirty (30) [illegible]
One hundred and seventy-five (175) kegs 10d nails (more or less.)
Two hundred (200) kegs 8d nails (more or less.)
Thirty (30) kegs 6d nails (more or less.)
All the above to be subject to the inspection and approval of an agent of the government.
The saw-mill lumber and other materials required for immediate use, to be delivered in two (2) days, and ten (10) days from date of contract, or as rapidly as required—the whole to be delivered before the 1st of September next.
The full name and postoffice address of the bidder and the full name of all his partners, if bidding for a firm must appear in the proposal.
Proposals from disloyal parties and rebel sympathizers will not be considered and the oath prescribed by Congress must in all cases accompany the bid.
Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly endorsed, "Proposals for Building Materials."
Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be shown by the certificate of the clerk of the county in which they reside. The form of the guarantee will be as follows:
We, —— of the county of —— and State of —— do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities.
[illegible] in the sum of five thousand ($5,000) dollars, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.
Bidders are required to be present in person when their bids are opened.
The right to reject any or all the bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the undersigned, as well as the right to select from each bid such materials as may be required by the Government. And in case of the failure of a bidder whose proposal is accepted to furnish within the time prescribed, by quality or quantity, the materials stipulated to be delivered, then the Assistant Quartermaster in charge to have the right to supply such deficiency by purchase, the bidder to be charged with the difference of cost.
THEO. C. BOWLES,
Captain and Ass't Quartermaster.

New Advertisements.

FALL TRADE.
We are fully prepared for Fall Trade with an
UNEQUALLED STOCK
OF EVERY GRADE OF
Seasonable Goods,
Purchased before the LATE ADVANCE, which we shall SELL REGULARLY, at less than
New York Prices.
We advise early purchases as, with active Fall trade, goods will bring higher prices.
ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers, Jobbers and Commission Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
Notions, Woolens and Worsted Goods, &c., &c.
74 & 76 LAKE STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.

PROPOSALS FOR HARDWARE.
ASST. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, IOWA, July 31st, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Thursday, the seventh day of August, 12 o'clock M., for delivering on Rock Island, Ill., at such a point as the Asst. Quartermaster may direct, Hardware of the following kind and description:
[illegible] kegs 20d nails.
[illegible] kegs 12d nails.
[illegible] kegs 8d nails.
[illegible] kegs 6d nails.
[illegible] lbs wrot. nails.
[illegible] doz pair heavy T hinges, 12 in. long.
[illegible] dozen No. 4 thumb latches.
[illegible] doz 3½ by 3½ loose joint butts.
[illegible]
[illegible] gross 1¼ in. screws No. 12.
Specimens of the different articles to accompany each proposal. At least one-third to be delivered within ten days after signing the contract, the remainder to be delivered within twenty days after signing the contract.
Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered. An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must accompany each proposition.
All of the above described to be subject to the inspection of an agent, appointed on the part of the Government.
The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.
Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered. The full name and post-office address of the bidders must appear in the proposal.
If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the partner signing it.
Bonds in the sum of two thousand dollars, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract. Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, if funds are received for that purpose.
The right to reject any or all the bids that may be deemed too high, as well as the right to select from each bid such article or articles at the price therein named as are required by the Government, is reserved by the Assistant Quartermaster.
Proposals must be addressed to "Capt. Charles A. Reynolds, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, Davenport, Iowa," and should be plainly marked, "Proposals for Hardware."
Informal proposals will be rejected.
Any of these quantities may be increased or diminished, as may be necessary.
FORM OF GUARANTEE.
We, —— of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.
Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.
(To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.)
CHAS. A. REYNOLDS,
Captain, A. Q. M.
(Journal please copy.)

PROPOSALS FOR COVERING some 20,000 square feet of roofing, of the depot for prisoners of war at Rock Island, Ills.
ASS'T. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, IOWA, July 31st, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 10th of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for covering some 20,000 square feet of roofing with the best felting, two thicknesses and composition, with coarse sand or fine gravel. The work to be completed in two months from the signing of the contract, if the Assistant Quartermaster may require it.
The work when finished to be inspected by an agent appointed by the Government.
Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered. An oath of Allegiance to the United States Government must accompany each proposition.
The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States district attorney.
Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered. The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.
If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the partner signing it.
Bonds in the sum of two thousand dollars, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract. Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, if the funds are received in time for that purpose.
The right to reject any of the bids that may be deemed too high, is reserved by the Assistant Quartermaster.
Proposals must be addressed to "Capt. Charles A. Reynolds, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, Davenport, Iowa," and should be plainly marked, "Proposals for Lumber."
Informal proposals will be rejected.
Any of these quantities may be increased or diminished, as may be necessary.
FORM OF GUARANTEE.
We, —— of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.
Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.
(To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.)
CHAS. A. REYNOLDS,
Captain, A. Q. M.
Journal Please Copy.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 31st, 1863.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until Thursday, the 6th of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering on Rock Island, Ill., at such a point as the Assistant Quartermaster may direct, one million eight hundred and sixty one thousand seven hundred and forty feet of lumber, of the following kind, and description, viz:
ALL PINE LUMBER.
[illegible]
FORM OF GUARANTEE.
We, —— of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.
Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities.
(To this guarantee must be appended the certificate above mentioned.)
CHARLES A. REYNOLDS,
Captain A. Q. M.
Journal please copy.

SEND FOR THOMAS & CO'S
PURE LEMON SYRUP,
PURE RASPBERRY WINE SYRUP,
FRUIT SYRUPS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
P. O. Box 344. [illegible] Lasalle street.
Canned Butter for Army use, Jams, Jellies, Preserves and Pickles.

PORTABLE ENGINES.
WOOD'S IMPROVED PORTABLE ENGINES,
4, 6, 8 and 10 Horse Power, on hand.
Apply at the
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1863.

THE ROSECRANS CAMPAIGN.

The importance of recent operations in the Department of the Cumberland has been too much obscured by the more brilliant or bloody transactions on the Potomac, the Mississippi, and the Atlantic coast. We hazard nothing in saying that Gen. Rosecrans has had difficulties to surmount, since he superseded Gen. Buell and commenced his triumphant march to the Tennessee River, which have fallen to the lot of no other officer in the service. He alone has been operating in a hostile country from one hundred to two hundred and fifty miles distant from his base. It detracts nothing from the glory of Gen. Grant and his victorious legions to say that the Mississippi River, to open which was their mission, has with a noble gratitude, carried their base of operations at their heels from the day they left Memphis to the day they planted their banners over Vicksburg. Gen. Grant displayed a wisdom, which has been crowned by the highest success, when he withdrew his advance from Coffeeville and turned his march toward the Father of Waters to find an avenue to Vicksburg. We are not prepared to say that Gen. McClellan's advance last year, by way of the Peninsula, was not well chosen, although, with Fredericksburg for a base, he would have been fully sixty miles from Richmond. The [illegible] of that campaign is to be attributed to the three or four ill-timed halts which the commanding General made at Yorktown, Williamsburg, [illegible] Court House, and Fair Oaks, which allowed the enemy a breathing spell, not only to recover from the moral effects of his reverses, but to *create*, by conscription, an army capable of taking the offensive under the shadow of Richmond. The advantage of a base at White House, on the Pamunkey, only twenty miles from Richmond, where the largest transports could float under the protection of gunboats, was certainly very great, and we incline to the belief that this route to the rebel capital was the best one on the map, except that of the James river. Napoleon cared little for bases of operation, because he maintained his armies by contributions on the people whom he overran. In the prosperous and wealthy countries of central Europe, where every rood of earth is cultivated to the utmost, this was possible, but the Russian campaign furnishes the most memorable example in history of the neglect of providing a base in a sterile or devastated field.

To Gen. Rosecrans has been allotted the task of keeping open an immense line of communication, and of advancing in the face of a formidable enemy, while every mile of advance has added to the embarrassment of his rear. Buell was enabled to advance to Decherd and Stevenson last year because there was no enemy worth considering in his front. As soon as Bragg got his conscripts together and stopped outside of Chattanooga, it became a race between the two commanders which should reach the Ohio river first, and the prisoners we lost in that celebrated heat, at Richmond, (Ky.), Munfordsville, and elsewhere (to say nothing of the abandoned territory) gave the enemy a balance against us in the matter of exchange, which was not fully settled till the fourth of July last. Gen. Rosecrans is never required to go over the same ground twice. The "Southern History of the First Year of the War," recently issued at Richmond, says that Rosecrans is the only Yankee General who ever baffled and discomfited Lee, and it admits without equivocation that he did run the latter home from Western Virginia with his comb cut and his beautiful plans all turned topsy-turvy. In the person of Bragg, Rosecrans has undoubtedly encountered the second best General in the rebel service, for General Joe Johnston has not achieved a victory since the war began, unless we give him the credit of the first Bull Run, where he adopted Beauregard's plan, and where the adopted plan totally failed till Kirby Smith's reinforcements unexpectedly came upon the field. Nor has Bragg, technically speaking, won a victory, though his skill and obstinacy at Stone's river deserved one and his success in overrunning Kentucky last year, and getting safely out of it, was equal to a triumph. Bragg has fallen into disfavor at the South, as all unsuccessful Generals do, but it does not appear to us that he has any superior in the Confederacy, in point of sagacity, except Lee, or any superior whomsoever in point of nerve. If Jeff. Davis shall yield to the clamor of Southern newspapers by removing him, we shall be as much surprised as was the king of the Vandals when the Roman Emperor assassinated the only General whom he feared.

With such an antagonist in front, with Morgan constantly hanging on his rear, in a country entirely new to him, without navigable rivers to protect his flank and insure his supplies, Gen. Rosecrans has planted himself securely in front of Chattanooga, the Sebastopol of the rebel center as Vicksburg was that of their left. Yet there are those who chide him for being slow and if we are correctly informed, this complaint against him is more frequently uttered in Washington than in the country at large. The fighting which he has done, desperate as it has been, constitutes but a small part of the generalship exhibited in the Department of the Cumberland. If the late movement upon Shelbyville and Tullahoma had not been, in part, frustrated by the elements, Bragg would have been immediately cut off, and either captured or dispersed in fragments among the mountains. The Chattanooga *Rebel* has complained much of the grievous circumstance that no news could be obtained of the strength or disposition of Rosecrans' army, while the slightest movement on the other side was immediately communicated to the "Dutch General." We have reason to believe that the complaints of the *Rebel* were well founded, and that our commander knew in a few hours, the exact strength of the reinforcements which Bragg sent to Johnston, while Bragg could not find out, and never did find out, whether Rosecrans had sent a portion of his army to Grant or not. It is an interesting fact, in this connection, and one which, we believe, has not been heretofore published, that out of twenty or thirty Generals and Colonels interrogated by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in the early part of 1862, as to the strength of the enemy then at Centreville and Manassas Junction, Rosecrans was the only one who gave an opinion which has been since verified by facts. While the others placed the figures at 180,000 to 200,000, Rosecrans, though operating in a distant field, expressed the opinion that their strength was vastly magnified by our credulity and their own arts, as he had found them to be the best braggers known to the history of modern warfare. (He went on to say that he had received warnings from Secretary Cameron that overwhelming forces were moving against him from this or that direction, and that he paid not the slightest attention to them, because he knew they were based upon rebel lies.) The testimony of Mr. Bowden and his son, who occupied the house in Williamsburg which Gen. Johnston took for his headquarters, proves almost to a certainty that after Johnston had united with Magruder on the Peninsula, and had collected all the rebel forces in Eastern Virginia, the total barely amounted to 70,000 men. And this was after we had waited a month at Yorktown. General Rosecrans certainly possesses what Napoleon deemed the first qualification of a commander—capacity to find out what the enemy is doing—for upon this depends every intelligent movement of war. Having ascertained the dispositions of his foe, Gen. Rosecrans can divine his intentions like a soothsayer—or a Yankee. For every emergency of the field, [illegible] the campaign, he has been [illegible] deal out the appropriate physic, from the varied dispensary of war, with perfect accuracy and unvarying success.

It behooves us to thank the Lord of Hosts for raising up the Generals who lead the two great armies of the West, and while we rejoice in their success against the enemy, we may rejoice still more in the fact that their chiefest ambition is, so to do their duty as officers that they may shortly lay aside the sword and again become citizens of a free and united country.

NULLIFYING THE DRAFT.

"So numerous are the exempts in Boston that the Government has recently sent one or more inspectors to that city to ascertain if possible, the cause of the excessive disability prevailing there.

In the First District, Massachusetts, the number of conscripts who presented themselves to the Board of Enrollment Tuesday was sixty-eight, of whom forty-nine received exemption papers, eleven furnished substitutes, and eight passed. In the Third District, on the same day, eighty men were passed before the Board, of which number sixty-three were exempted from various causes, two had paid the commutation fee, and four substitutes were accepted. In the Fourth District the Board examined 140 persons, and of these 129 were furnished with certificates of exemption, six substitutes were accepted and sent to camp, and five were passed as fit for duty."

The Hartford *Times* says that:

"The exemptions of drafted men by surgeons' certificates, in various parts of New England, since the commencement of the Federal conscription, amount to the enormous proportion of about 73 per cent. It is, indeed, estimated by many that the exemption will reach 80 per cent. But we will call it 73. Of the balance, it would seem that, as a general thing, 20 out of the 27 have fled to parts unknown, and the strong probability is that, in most of these cases, the fugitives from their own homes will make good their escape, in spite of the activity of the Provost Marshals, leaving a net result of, at the most, 7 men out of every 100 drafted who will be mustered into the service."

We copy the above from the Eastern papers. There is no doubt of the truth of the statements.

The examining surgeons are practically nullifying the Draft in the Eastern States. The number of conscripts being obtained is insignificant. Fully three-fourths of all those drafted are being discharged by the examining surgeons on one pretext or another—bribery, probably, is one active cause of it. Of each hundred conscripts seventy-five get certificates of disability, ten of the remainder present substitutes, half of whom desert immediately after being accepted; twelve of the remaining fifteen pay $300 and go clear, and three of the entire hundred stand the draft. Conscripts and substitutes, together do not average ten men out of each hundred drafted. If this thing continues, the conscription for 300,000 men will not supply the army with 25,000 men, and the draft will be for practical good a comparative failure.

The root of the evil is found in the unwarrantably long list of causes for which a surgeon may issue a certificate. If a man can show that he has any kind of ailment he gets off. None but perfectly sound men are taken, and there are unfortunately very few such in modern times among civilized nations. Not one man in ten considered able-bodied but is afflicted with some pain, ache, or disease latent or active, or has some physical blemish or weakness. We talk about our country having four millions of fighting men; so it has; but scarcely four hundred thousand are *perfectly* sound, *perfectly* healthy, *perfectly* robust, wholly free from physical defect or ailment of some sort, acquired or hereditary. West Pointers fixed the standard of health and soundness conscripts are required to possess, so high, that the law is almost rendered useless. At one blow they have excluded from the list of defenders of the country not less than three millions of able-bodied men fit and able to fight. It looks very much like a conspiracy against the Government—a deep laid plot to ruin it; at least the standard adopted is a most perilous blunder. The door for frauds is opened widely; and an examining surgeon can technically conform to the letter of the rule, and yet discharge almost the entire body of conscripts brought before him. If the standard of disability for conscripts were applied to the soldiers in the army the effect would be to discharge three-quarters of them, and reduce the force in the field to a mere handful of men.

There is but one proper course to pursue, and that is, for the Secretary of War to strike out the whole catalogue of pretexts under which conscripts obtain discharges, and lay down a few simple, common-sense rules, directing the surgeon to examine the conscript, and if he is evidently fit to perform military duty, no matter if he claims to possess fifty diseases, send him to the camp. Last year when the nine months' conscripts were raised, there were not one quarter of the disability certificates granted. Two-thirds of all drafted were pronounced capable of bearing arms, and have proved themselves to be such. The examinations were conducted by the rules of common-sense, and the results were satisfactory. We would strongly advise the War Department to return to practical common-sense, if it really wants to procure men to fill up the battle-worn and wasted ranks of the regiments in the field.

AN OLD TIME LETTER.

We print in another column a memento of the Nullification times of 1833, when South Carolina was, as now, determined to go out of the Union or "die in the last ditch." The letter to which we invite the reader's attention, has little value, save as it furnishes an illustration of the real meaning of the talk in which the whole South, and the Southern sympathizers in the North, now indulge, when reunion is the theme. They are not to-day a whit more determined, more malignant or more mistaken than they were when Jackson served them the same purpose that Lincoln serves them now. Indeed, in the letter to which we refer, if, where Jackson's name occurs, that of Mr. Lincoln were substituted, it would read like a production of last week's Richmond *Enquirer* or Charleston *Mercury*. But we have never heard that all the froth, fustian and fury, of which the letter is a faint type, with which Gen. Jackson was visited, ever had the effect to make the patriots of that State a whit less anxious for the official loaves and fishes that the Government had to bestow, than they were before Secession was invented. The letter is, in this light, significant and instructive.

State Claims for Raising Troops.

The following claims have been received at the Treasury Department for reimbursement, on account of expenses incurred by the States named in raising troops previous to muster into the United States service. On settlement at the Treasury the direct taxes of the States are to be deducted from the several amounts:

Maine	$1,091,061.81
New Hampshire	579,483.71
Vermont	689,396.73
Massachusetts	2,185,075.85
Rhode Island	[illegible]
Connecticut	1,818,983.46
New York	2,948,988.86
New Jersey	511,209.91
Pennsylvania	2,118,419.32
Virginia	46,918.81
Kentucky	1,796,587.47
Ohio	2,233,691.71
Indiana	1,514,502.94
Illinois	3,800,618.14
Michigan	632,999.20
Iowa	670,838.29
Wisconsin	1,066,398.77
Minnesota	21,760.02
Kansas	21,851.04
Nebraska	122.00
Total	$25,801,991.31

These claims cover the expenses of the States for raising volunteers under act of Congress, approved July 17 and 27, 1861, but do not cover the expenses incurred in raising drafted men under act of July 17, 1862; these expenses, after being approved by the Governors of the States, amounting to $40,000,000, being sent to the Adjutant General, are by him forwarded to Major Green for examination.

The French Navy.

The French navy, at the close of last year, comprised ninety-four armor-clad propellers, including three line-of-battle ships of sixty guns, fourteen frigates of forty guns, nineteen floating batteries of sixteen and eighteen guns, and fifty eight gunboats—a total of 1,149 guns. The steam propellers not iron-clad, number 187, with 5,662 guns. In this class are seven line-of-battle ships of 120 guns, nineteen of 100 guns, and fourteen more of sixty guns, with six sixty-gun frigates, and twenty-two frigates, carrying forty guns each. The side-wheel steamers are eighty-six in number, with 534 guns. To these must be added one hundred and eleven sailing vessels, with 2,880 guns—giving a grand total of four hundred and seventy-eight vessels, with 9,71[illegible] guns.

GEN LOGAN AMONG THE PEOPLE.

HE SPEAKS TO 3,000 AT CARBONDALE.

Also to More than 6,000 at Du Quoin.

Great Enthusiasm Wherever He Appears.

[From Our Own Reporter.]

CARBONDALE, July 30, 1863.

This has been a great day for Carbondale. Full 3,000 steady Egyptians, probably nine tenths of them life-long, uncompromising Democrats, gathered here upon very brief notice, to hear the gallant Gen. John A. Logan give his views upon the present National "situation." His speech was full three hours in length, and was listened to with intense and unflagging interest to the close, interrupted frequently by vociferous applause. He stormed, with matchless eloquence and sarcasm, the strongholds and defences of the traitors and Copperheads of the North, with the same crushing effect as he did the entrenchments of a more honorable and magnanimous enemy inside the defenses of Vicksburg, by force of arms. The speech will have a wonderful effect among the people of this locality, who now, as in times past, are wont to listen, with undying faith, to the words of John A. Logan.

The meeting was called to order at 1 o'clock and Gen. Haynie made the presiding officer. He thanked the meeting for the honor, in eloquent terms. The remarks of Gen. Haynie were received with great enthusiasm. Major Ward and Major Fulton were chosen Vice Presidents; and William Standing and Cyrus Thomas, Secretaries. A committee on resolutions was also named.

Gen. Haynie then introduced Gen. Logan to the meeting, and he was received with a noble burst of gratification, in which the entire audience, ladies and children, heartily joined.

GEN. LOGAN'S SPEECH.

[In the brief synopsis, we can but expect to give but a faint impression of the character of this noble effort. As we have said, the General spoke full three hours, and a full report of his remarks would fill at least nine or ten columns of the TRIBUNE.]

Gen. Logan said he supposed that the people before him wanted to hear his views on the troubles which so now beset our beloved country, and what remedy, under the circumstances, he would apply to them. He did not propose to discuss political matters as such. He had got beyond and above that. He was not a politician to day, and he thanked God for it. He only wanted to consider and discuss the true interests of our country as seen from a patriotic stand point. He wanted to speak his true heartfelt sentiments. It is hardly necessary at this late day for us to understand all the causes which have aided to produce this rebellion, but we must address ourselves to present facts. Our country is engaged in a war—that is a fact. Under this fact, what are our duties, and how shall we discharge them? how bring about desired results? When the house is in flames, we must go to work—aye, every man of us—and put the fire out. When we have done that thoroughly, then we can discuss the origin—who was the villain that set the house on fire. He had his ideas about the origin of these difficulties; but the question is now, what is the duty of Jno. A. Logan, and you too, my friends? Shall he be for his country or against it? It is easy for me to decide that question. He well knew who fired the first shot at one of the forts of his country. He well knew who insulted the old flag, and defied the Federal Government. It makes no difference why they did it. Who were these men, these traitors, that did it? Men resting by oath under every obligation to support and protect this Government,—the Government that had fostered and protected them.

What was the duty of the President, of Congress, and of the people, under these circumstances? It was the duty of the President to reach out his strong arm, put down the rebellion, and re establish the power of the Government over every foot of our soil. South Carolina was the first to secede and establish a new Government, or more truly, a new kingdom; and for what? Because her people had been taught by her aristocrats, by her Calhouns, her McDuffies, her Butlers, that the people of the North were crazy fanatics, mudsills, unworthy associates of Southern gentlemen; in fact, that they were entirely unlike ordinary beings. Now these were the men, and thus the way, in which they started this rebellion. Now it was the duty of the President to put down these rebels, to put down this rebellion, and the duty of the people to unitedly help him. To do this, he must call out troops. And for this he was condemned, abused, and called a tyrant, a violator of the Constitution. Why, my God, let me ask you, what did Gen. Jackson do in 1833, and who denounced him; who would have dared to do it? The very men that now denounce President Lincoln, called Gen Jackson a hero—the country's Saviour.

Now what was the cause of this present opposition to our Government and the war? It was simply politics—this and nothing more. He did not agree in everything that Lincoln said or did. He had always been a Democrat, and Democracy with him meant patriotism, love of country, and for the United States always, one and inseparable.

Gen. Logan spoke of our non-success at the commencement of the war—of the disaster at Bull Run, and the necessity which our reverses created for more troops. These troops were raised, not as politicians, but as soldiers, and defenders of our common country, from an unnatural and God defying rebellion. They were called out by the President according to the Constitution. They went forth, with the flag of Washington in one hand, and a musket in the other, to the inspiring notes of "Yankee Doodle," and thus equipped they made war on the black flag of secession. Yet some say that this was all unconstitutional. Was it unconstitutional to follow the flag of Washington and see it carried victorious over the ramparts of almost every Mexican fortress? Did we fight Mexicans because they were Mexicans? No. We fought them because they were our enemies, enemys of our flag, and were against our Government. The rebels carry an enemy's flag, they have robbed our forts and arsenals, and made a murderous war on our Government. We applauded Polk for making war upon the Mexican enemies of our Government, why not applaud and sustain Lincoln as we did Polk?

Again, some say it is unconstitutional to kill our brethren—our "misguided Southern brethren"—who are in arms against us, while these same men *never say* that it is unconstitutional for Jeff. Davis to make war upon the best Government on the face of the earth. No, they have no words of condemnation for men who are trying to break down our Government—*that is all constitutional with them*—but they denounce in unmeasured terms, at all times and in all places, as unconstitutional, the efforts of the President to put down this rebellion. I am no apologist for the President, but I will stand by him in his efforts to crush this rebellion until the last day.

The General ridiculed, with scorching effect, the various objections urged against the war on account of its unconstitutionality. The war was not unconstitutional, because every measure necessary to carry it on was written down in the Constitution. All of the exigencies of the war could not be provided for in the Constitution. The thing was impossible, and consequently, power was given the President to raise and put armies in the field for certain exigencies, and he *must do it*. He was in favor of the Constitution; but if men make war upon the good old flag, they must be put down. The Constitution is the great bulwark of our liberties, and it must be protected against traitors, or it can give us no protection.

Gen. Logan then argued the relation of the several States to the General Government.

But how had the rebels violated the Constitution? By seceding, by raising an army and resisting the laws, by electing a President when we already had one; by seizing upon Florida, which cost us a seven years' war and millions of money; by taking violent possession of Louisiana, which the Federal Government bought from France; by detaching Texas, for which we, the people, paid ten millions of dollars, and ten thousand lives. Here, these rebels seize on all this plunder, say "good morning," and are off before breakfast. But if you resist them while they are doing this, it is unconstitutional. I don't know what the people up here think, but down in the army they had a vivid impression that all Jeff. Davis' acts were unconstitutional; and as we are acting in opposition to him we think we are acting according to the Constitution. True some of their men had deserted from them, and he didn't know exactly why. He thought they were poor devils, and little effort would be made to get them back. They were generally cowards, or traitors who didn't want the Union restored.

There were objections to the conscription on account of its being unconstitutional; but he did not believe one in ten of the objectors had ever read the Constitution. If they had, they would not take such a position. Did they not know that every government in the world had a conscription *law*? But, then, they did not like the idea of compelling men to fight when they didn't want to. He then spoke of the New York rioters, and the fruits of that effort of the rebels and rebel sympathizers. Do you hear these men who object to our mild conscription law, utter one word against Jeff. Davis' conscription, which is without and above all law—simply the *dictum* of one man, and every man must come forth and enrol himself, or be hung to the first tree. Down there all the men are conscripted and carried away, while the women and children are left to starve; and our own Government is compelled, for humanity's sake, to deal out rations to them, to save them from perishing by hunger, while their fathers, sons and brothers are trying to break down our Government. Do you hear the objectors to our united conscription denounce this? But I have been denounced as an Abolitionist and a traitor. Men would not come to hear him speak because he was an Abolitionist. Why? Because they knew they would hear some sober truth, and that is what they can't bear to hear. My fellow citizens, I speak for fifty thousand men with muskets in their hands. If these men are denounced, they will not act like fools, by threatening to whip somebody because others have—but they will sing Yankee Doodle and thank God that they can fight—under the old flag. He had seen men smile when we were whipped, and frown like an angry cloud when we were victorious, but I exhort all, if they intended to do their *families* justice, not to die traitors, on account of the infamy it would bring upon their *families*. I tell you men, we must be for our country, right or wrong. A man that is not for his country, would hate Heaven, if he lived there.

He had feared dissensions in the North—that some would cry for peace, even a dishonorable peace. I want peace, but I want an honorable peace. Some were for peace without being able to say how they expect to get it; and I am sorry to say that some Union men are fooled by this cry. I am for peace by bringing each and every State back into the Union, by force of arms, and until this is done never can we have peace. If we are against an offensive prosecution of the war, we must withdraw our troops, let the rebels have it all their own way, and call us cowards. Such a peace would open up a new war in ninety days. We should have no boundaries, and raids would be inevitable. We would have a new fight about the Mississippi river, for the rebels would blockade it and levy excise and tonnage duties.

The rebels used to think that one of them could whip five Yankees, but that conceit has been taken out of them, and I tell you now that the only way to get peace, is to give the rebels a "demoralizing" flogging. Then they will come back with tears in their eyes, the humblest people in the world; and flogging they will get, as sure as there is a God in Heaven, if the people at home will only let us.

If you let these people gain their designs for a Southern Confederacy, we shall have a Northwestern Confederacy. There was a plan for this before the breaking out of the rebellion. It was talked over by men who are steeped to the lips in treason, and if we fail to put down the rebellion, our beautiful prairies of the Northwest will be drenched in blood.

I have many tears for the widow that has given her husband, the orphan that has given its father, and the father that has given his son; but the sacrifice was a glorious one—to save our country—and a grateful country would remember them, while the miserable traitors were rotting with scorn and contempt. I am ready and willing to give my life, and all that would follow, to have this rebellion crushed.

Gen. Logan then gave a withering rebuke to the miserable traitors and cowards at home, who took advantage of every reverse to our arms to discourage the further prosecution of the war. He also spoke of the disadvantages under which the war was commenced. Floyd had shipped all our arms and ammunition South. We had not enough to arm one hundred thousand men, while the rebels had enough for four hundred thousand men. These men were also better trained—they had been preparing for this thing, and were successful for a time. But what have we gained? The General detailed the various operations and victories of our armies, and called upon the people to come forward and help gain new successes, by every means in their power.

The people, many of them, of New York and Pennsylvania, had opposed the war, and had not supplied men. Lee went into Pennsylvania and waked them up, and he was glad of it. They rallied and Lee was defeated, and he was glad of that. It showed what could be done when the people were united and in earnest. If you want the rebellion put down, encourage the soldiers—encourage the Government in its measures.

If I was President I would have no mobs. The first man that raised his hand to resist the law, I would hang to the first tree or lamp post. I don't blame the President for being more lenient; I only say what *I* would do.

When the rebel prisoners started out of Vicksburg, after being paroled, they had one-and-a-half days' rations. Next day 7,000 of them came back, and said they were tired of pea bread, and wanted to look to the Lord, and be dismissed.

The creoles were great men in Vicksburg. We used to call them niggers, but the rebels employed them and called them creoles. For the life of me, I couldn't see the difference. Hair decidedly kinky, and so on.

I don't care what the President does, if he will only put down the rebellion. If he could send elephants to trample down the rebels, I would say, amen! And all of you, my friends, would feel as I do, if you had been down there. Here men will hurrah for Jeff Davis, and revile our Government if they are arrested. What do you think would be done with them if they went down South and hurrahed for Lincoln or the Union? Let me tell you. Sixty men were in jail in Vicksburg for hurrahing for the Union, one man, sixty years old, an Irishman, simply because he said he thought Grant would take Vicksburg. Some men had been confined in Jackson jail more than a year, nearly rotten with filth and disease, because they had voted for the Union.

I want to say something about the Proclamation. How will it effect the people in the South? By the laws of war, all property of the enemy is confiscated. Down there they call horses and niggers property—all the same—and of course they both must be confiscated. Suppose it is unconstitutional to take their property, how can it be remedied? Let the rebels lay down their arms, and try the question in the courts, and all will abide by their decision. It is a question easy to try; and by the courts—is the only way in which it can be tried. If gentlemen are so fearful for the rights of the rebels, and won't go to the courts, why let them go to the—devil.

The rebels have been looking after their rights for two years, and they seem to be getting them, just now, and he hoped they would continue to get them in the *same way*.

But many call this an Abolition war, because the niggers are all running away from their masters, and come and stop with us. But there they are wrong. If the enemy's horse comes over to our side, we keep him, as contraband of war—same of negroes. If the rebels really want to save their negroes, let them stop fighting. This old cry about stealing negroes is played out, and the men in the North who talk about it are unmitigated demagogues and Copperheads—no mistake about it. The negroes come to us of their own free will, but the rebels steal and carry them off, and sell them in Georgia and Texas, and pocket the money. I tell you that the rebel army can steal twenty negroes where the Federal army would steal one—and more too. That army goes ahead and steals all that do not escape, and when our army comes along, a few poor refugees will come and pray us to take them from being sold by the rebel thieves down in Georgia or Texas, which States all negroes fear. We thus act according to law; the rebels do not. There are not fifteen negroes in Mississippi, outside of the Federal lines, who can eat hard bread. This is a positive fact; and if you were to take a vote to day of the women and children in Mississippi and Louisiana, they would declare emphatically that they want no more negro property. They were sadly demoralized by the rebel army, and our army has made them—no better. The institution of slavery is utterly worthless, whether the rebels gain their independence or not.

There is a great change taking place in the issues presented to you. The test will hereafter be, were you loyal? And men will be found who will be compelled to defend their loyalty. It was so after the Revolutionary War, and it always will be so; for only men who are true in war can be depended on. Some ask: Why should we prosecute this war unless we can restore the Government as it was? They say: If we believed we could get the Government back we would be in favor of prosecuting the war. Well, who proposes to change the Constitution? Is the army? Are the people? Is anybody fighting for the Constitution as it is not? Well, but we want it just as it was. Well, how was that? South Carolina belonged to us—was part of our country. Laws were made for all, and all were under the laws. When she is whipped and comes back, won't we have the Constitution as it is, and the Government as it was, except that somebody will be badly licked? May be you want something else. May be you want the people as they were. If you want Davis, and Toombs, and old Slidell, and all those hell-hounds and traitors back in the Government, I am opposed to it.

There is where I propose to switch off. So help me God I am for hanging them as soon as caught.

It is a deception. We can't make things just as they were. We can't get the country as it was. Will the lives of our boys be restored; and the traitors too; houses and railroads rebuilt? We cannot have everything just as it was, but we can have every essential feature. We can have things just as they ought to be. If this won't satisfy you, I can't help it.

But the seceded States must come back somehow. Half Governments are little better than none.

How are the armies of the South made up? The officers are all rich and slaveholders, while the privates are all poor men, who never owned a slave in their lives. They have been forced into this rebellion. Any man in the South owning 21 niggers is exempt from the draft; for the poor man there was no exemption. And these are the men that fight the battles. When you go to a plantation in Mississippi and ask an old negro where Major, Colonel or Squire is—all have some title—is he in the army? No, massa, he gwine off to Georgia cause he heered the Yankees was comin. Where is the overseer? He is in the army.

Nine out of ten of the people would vote to-day to come back to the Union if the iron heel was removed from their necks. But now they can't vote; bayonets will not let them. Wealthy men are away in Georgia, Cuba and France, to luxuriate, while the poor devils must stay at home and fight their battles, and have matters all fixed up when they come back.

The rebel privates are hardly allowed to speak to their officers. Hundreds have come to me to ask questions about the North—about labor, food, etc., and hundreds had begged him for passes to enable them to escape to the North. They will come, depend upon it. Hardly any of these poor men have been paid, and their families are suffering from want. And now, my friends, let me say to you that I think the rebellion is on its last legs.

In regard to paroling the rebels at Vicksburg, let me say to you that I think it was the best policy. By this policy most of the troops had scattered, never to be collected again. Had we held them, nearly all would have been restored to the Confederacy by exchange. Many of them wanted to join our army, but it could not be permitted. After they had left, they came back to us in such numbers that we were obliged to arrest them and send them out of our lines. When they came to speak to me, they would beg me for God's sake not to tell their officers about it.

The General then paid a glowing tribute to the fallen heroes from that part of the State, and gave them patriotic utterances as they fell into the cold embrace of death. It is impossible to do justice to this part of his speech. None but those who listened with streaming eyes and throbbing brows, can appreciate the thrilling power and majesty of his words. I never saw an audience so completely under the influence of eloquent words.

When he closed there was a short, long and deafening cheer, such as only could spring from men in earnest.

The spirit of the audience was in entire unison with the utterances of the speaker through out, as could be seen by the apt interrogations which continually sprung from their lips, and from the close attention and grateful expression on every face.

An accident occurred here in the morning, which, although unattended with any serious consequences, caused much excitement for a time. While firing a salute, with a twelve-pounder brass gun, in honor of Gen. Logan's arrival, the piece burst, throwing heavy pieces of brass in many directions, but although many persons stood near, no one was injured to any extent worthy of note.

GEN. LOGAN AT DU QUOIN, PERRY CO.

[From Our Own Reporter.]

DU QUOIN, July 31, 1863.

Gen. Logan arrived here this morning at about seven o'clock, and was enthusiastically received at the Depot by a large assemblage of the people. A few words of welcome were addressed to him by Chaplain W. S. Post, of the 31st Illinois Volunteers, on his landing from the cars, and he was from thence escorted to the residence of Capt. S. R. Wetmore, where during the forenoon immense numbers called to pay their respects to the noble patriot and gallant soldier. In his intercourse with the people there was no reserve or stiffness. He talked to the people as an old friend and neighbor, and after seeing and observing him for a while, it was easy to understand the immense influence he exercises among the people, and the causes which make him the idol of his soldiers in the field. When with the people he is one of them, when with the soldiers, he is one of them, and there lies the secret of his power. As a soldier, he never shirks danger, but is plucky to rashness. There is probably not a man in his army but that would willingly die for him, so great is their affection for their leader. At twelve o'clock he was entertained by the citizens at a sumptuous dinner at the Union House.

The announcement that Gen. Logan was to speak here to-day, although but partially spread outside of the town, drew together an immense number of people from Perry and the surrounding counties. They commenced arriving at an early hour, and the stream from every direction came pouring in until the hour of meeting—fixed at 1 o'clock p. m. At that hour there were not less than 6,000 people present—more than one-half of whom were ladies, plainly showing that Perry county is well represented in front of the enemy. The meeting was held in a pleasant grove about half a mile North of the village.

At 1 o'clock promptly the meeting was called to order by Captain Wetmore, who acted as Marshal, and Chaplain W. S. Post, of the 31st Illinois volunteers, (Gen. Logan's old regiment) was appointed President, with a long list of vice presidents and secretaries. The Divine Blessing was invoked on the assemblage by Rev. Mr. Wood, and the President then introduced Gen. Logan to the people in some felicitous remarks.

GEN. LOGAN'S SPEECH.

As many of the topics introduced in this speech were the same that he discussed the previous day at Carbondale, our synopsis of his speech on this occasion must be brief. He spoke for nearly three hours, and very rapidly. He said:

With pleasure, my fellow-citizens, I greet you to-day, to give you my views in reference to the condition of our country. I don't propose to make a political speech. I am not canvassing to promote the interest of party politics. Since I have been in the army I have eschewed politics, and intend to do so as long as there is an enemy in the field. And permit me here to say that I suppose we soldiers feel as much interest in the welfare of our country as you at home do. This war is one of great magnitude, and while it is going on it is the duty of every man, whether soldier or civilian, to act in such a manner as will best promote the interests of our beloved country. If he fails to do that he is no patriot, but a traitor. It is proper then to know what our interests demand. We have a Government which I consider entirely calculated to promote our interests in every respect; a Constitution that gives the utmost rights to all. This being so, what duty do we owe to that Government which extends its care over all, protects our rights, and gives us every guarantee of personal safety and happiness? We owe it our allegiance, our love, our faith, our life. We owe it all this, above all State, county or town lines. These lines are nothing—should be swept away like chaff. Every man owes it to his Government to see that its laws are faithfully executed, that its flag is defended, that its authority is not invaded or insulted.

When a country like ours is engaged in war, what is the duty of all its citizens? It is their duty to sustain that Government with all the power they possess. But our Peace men say that this is an unconstitutional, an unnecessary, and an unholy war, and that all engaged in it are murderers, thieves, robbers, and other like beautiful characters; yet they agree that it is the duty of the citizens to stand by the Government, but how and in exactly what way, they do not make very clear. I would like to ask these men some questions. The first proposition is that it is an unconstitutional war. We have now thirty-five States. Each came in under the Constitution with the same rights and privileges. What then? Instead of acting in good faith, and standing by the Government of the whole, what did some of them do? Why they organized against this beneficent Government the most damning conspiracy ever conceived, and inaugurated outside of the internal kingdom. What reason had they for this? Had the Government ever wronged them? Had it taken away their liberty, their rights? Not at all. It has treated them precisely as it did all of the other members of the Government. No right had ever been interfered with; no wrong had ever been inflicted. Then why was this conspiracy organized? Did they expect to get a better Government? Ask any man, the most damnable conspirator of the lot, and he will tell you no; no better Government was ever the work of mortal man. But they repudiated this Government, and organized another. Who was the father of this new Government? Why, Jeff. Davis, one of the most damnable and hideous traitors that the sun ever shone upon. Now, what was their reason for doing this? The fact is, they had got too big for their boots. Jeff. Davis and his pirate crew, had been repudiated by the people—been turned out of office, neck and heels, and they had made up their minds long ago to rule or ruin the country. They pretend that they did this dark work of the devil because Abraham Lincoln was elected President. My friends, was not Abraham Lincoln fairly elected? Will any one of them say he was not? I did not vote for him—he was not my choice—but he was fairly elected, and I determined to stand by him to the last. Why did not these Southern traitors, and Northern peace men with them, rebel against Jackson, when he told them in 1833, that if they did not keep quiet and behave themselves he would hang them as high as Haman? Why, the fact is, they were not so well prepared to resist then—Old Buchanan had not then allowed them to steal all the arms and ammunition of the Government and they found it a very difficult thing to get it started.

Now they charge Abraham Lincoln with violating the constitution. They would not have dared to charge old Hickory with violating the constitution, when he proposed to deal in a more summary manner with the traitors of that day. They knew the man too well. They would see stars if they encountered him.

They say that Abraham Lincoln had no right to call out an army to put down this rebellion—that we, the army, have no right to put it down, that it is unconstitutional to do so. That these rebels are our own people, our misguided Southern brethren, and that they must not be restrained in their mad course by any coercive means. What right had these rebels to set up a new government when one already existed, to elect a new President, seize on our forts, cities, munitions, Government property, &c. Was it constitutional for these men to do this? In a word, was it constitutional to establish a Southern Confederacy? Was it constitutional to fortify the Mississippi river, to prevent your sending your grain down to a Southern market? Was it constitutional to seize on Florida, Louisiana and Texas, which had cost this government so much money and blood. Was all this constitutional? Of course your traitors and peace men will say so. Now what has Abraham Lincoln done? what have we done? We have raised an army—we have made a conscription law; many have, it is true, been compelled to fight when they didn't want to—to put down this rebellion, and thus we have been violating the constitution. What should Abraham Lincoln have done? Should he have set quietly down, and said, we can't do anything with these curses; they will go any way; we had better let them go; there is no power in the constitution to stop them? Should he have done this? No. Did old Jackson say so in 1833? No. He told them if they did not desist from their damnable treason he wo'd hang every man of them higher than Haaman. Nobody found fault with him; everybody applauded him. Now I say that if Jeff. Davis was acting in violation of the Constitution, Abraham Lincoln in opposing and defeating his measures was obeying the Constitution as a converse proposition. There is no instance named in history, where a government of human power has not had the right to put down a rebellion against its authority and for its destruction. This rebellion was organized to break down this Government, and it is the right and duty of the Government, aided by the people, to put it down. And as a consequence all true patriots have come forward to put this rebellion down.

Jeff. Davis says that the Federal Government is guilty of usurpation—that it exercises powers that are not delegated to it. My God! Jefferson Davis talk about usurpation, when every act of his life, since the war commenced has been an usurpation. But then, we Northerners are an unholy, God-forsaken people, and Jeff. belongs to the church, has many prayers and fastings, and is altogether a lovely creature.

Then our conscription law don't suit many. What is a conscription law? Simply to raise troops to defend our Government. Jeff. Davis' conscription law, I suppose, suits them better. The way he puts it in practice, is simply to order all males between the ages of 18 and 50 to report themselves at certain points on certain days, and if they don't come, they are arrested as deserters and shot. Now let me say that if I were President, I would have soldiers to defend my country, and if I found men trying to defeat my measures to get soldiers, by the Eternal I would hang them on the first tree. I would rather see graves mountain high; I would rather see rivers run with blood than yield to traitors. This is a country worth fighting for, and I want to see it stand forever, like the eternal hills.

General Logan then discussed at considerable length the various measures urged for peace. I am for peace, but not for a *piece* of the Government. When this war broke out we had peace. We had but one army. The same martial strains were heard in every part of our country; the same good old flag floated over our heads, the same constitution protected us all. And I tell them now they can get peace at any moment—let them lay down their arms—come and beg pardon of the Government, and beg like a whipped child, and they can have peace. Until then I am for an *offensive* warfare. When we fought the battle of Fort Donelson it was *offensive* warfare; when we fought the battle of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Big Black, and Vicksburg it was offensive warfare, and that is the warfare I am for, until the times I have named are acceded to.

Gen. Logan then discussed with great sarcasm the charges against our army for stealing chickens, hogs, etc., when they were hungry, and showed that the rebels could beat us at that game five to one.

They say that John Logan and all his chaps down there are Abolitionists—straight out. How do they know that. I have made no speeches. I tell you why we are Abolitionists. It is because we are in the army, and Abe Lincoln is President. All I have to say is, if they call me an Abolitionist I can't help it. If fighting rebels and traitors be an Abolitionist, I suppose I must be counted in; and if that makes the soldiers Abolitionists there are a good many of us. We don't care. God knows we are true to our country, and that is what is wanted. We are in for the fight, and when we have licked out the rebels we will come home and live peaceably, treat one another kindly, and if they call us names, why, we'll settle the matter right there. Now I say to the gentlemen, let us alone. We love our country, and don't feel bad if the niggers run away.

I believe if the people of the North stood on the army platform, the rebellion would end in ninety days. Let us be for our country, our country right or wrong, for the Union any way. If this were so, there would be no difficulty in getting soldiers.

Gen. Logan then discussed with much point and effect, the operations of Louis Napoleon in Mexico, and the encouragement he receives from Jeff. Davis in doing so, but our limits will not permit us to follow him.

He also discussed the conspiracy to form the Northwestern Confederacy, to which reference is made in his Carbondale speech.

They complain of having been incarcerated in Lincoln's Bastile, as they call it. I have only to say this: if they were wrongfully incarcerated, I am sorry for them. If they deserved it, I am sorry they were not kept there longer. No true man need be in fear; if he is a loyal man, he needn't fear. Every man must be for his Government or against it. He can't be for Jeff. Davis and for the Union.

Why need a man be afraid to make a speech. I suppose Jeff. Davis, Toombs and Beauregard would be afraid to make a speech in the North—they would be afraid of getting into Lincoln's Bastile, but no honest man, who is for his government would.

Gen. Logan discussed other topics with powerful effect, but we have not the room to go further, and must stop. At the close of his masterly effort, three cheers were given for Gen. Logan's speech, three for the General, three for his army, and three more for the army of the Nation.

Gen. Logan was followed by Col. John Dougherty, who as all know is one of the old Democratic war-horses, who endorsed every thing that Gen. Logan had said. Gen. Haynie also spoke briefly and with effect, and the meeting adjourned.

THE DOCTRINE OF STATE'S RIGHTS.

Secession Thirty Years Ago.

Letter from a South Carolina Nullifier.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Lieut. Emmon Ditsworth, Co. B, 84th regiment Illinois volunteers, for the following letter found amongst others at the house of Mr. Murfree, the founder of Murfreesboro, Tenn. In the light of existing circumstances, it will be found of unusual interest, as demonstrating that the present rebellion is but the ripened fruit of the nullification doctrines preached thirty years ago, of which the South Carolina nullifier writes as follows:

COLUMBIA, S. C., 31st Jan., 1833.

MY DEAR SIR: I received, some days ago, the Nashville *Republican* extra, containing President Jackson's proclamation, which you sent me, and note what you write on the margin. No! We will never repeal the ordinance of nullification. It is our charter of rights, and will never be repealed while the odious and misnamed American system is in operation. We will defend it as becomes freemen. South Carolina's sons are freemen, and will live and die so at all hazards. Slaves may cower and submissively yield to threats, but freemen scorn and despise them. We are not yet chained to the car of a would-be despot, and will die and be damned before we will submit our necks to his yoke. We are no man's men, but free and independent South Carolinians, neither afraid to assert our rights nor to defend them with our lives and fortunes. We scorn your old master's rage, and defy his wrath. Let him come on, we will meet him, and "damned be he, that first cries hold, enough." You say, "Come to Tennessee, and we will cure you of nullification." Now this is absolutely backing out, for we nullifiers never have said that we would go any where, to do this, that or the other. We said always, and we say now, "We stand upon our own soil, our own South Carolina, the home of the brave, and the land where all white men are free, and say to all the world, "this is our home, here we have certain inalienable rights, which we will defend at all and every hazard; and woe to him that puts an hostile foot upon it." It is for you then, you good and loyal subjects, you vassals and slaves of Jackson, who are to come (at his command,) to beat us into submission to his will. To you, then, I repeat, "come over, and you'll find to your sorrow and cost, that a company of free men, led on by such men as little Jimmy Hamilton and Robt. G. Hayne, is equal, nay superior, to a *whole regiment* of Jackson slaves. You'll find that it is much easier to drive a drove of cattle to Virginia, for your master, than drive a South Carolina nullifier one single inch. You may point to New Orleans, and say, "behold our deeds." True, you did beat the British slaves there, but that only proves that you were better than they—that your master had you under better command than theirs, and you fought for fear of being hanged up by the necks. I blush at the reflection that you, that any of my blood relations, are slaves. What, think you, your gallant old father would say to you, could his spirit appear? I can tell you, although I only know him from the information of my father and uncle William. No slavish blood ran in his veins, and in his wrath he would say, "Mat, you are a slave; you dishonor my name, and I discard you."

I have received a copy of David Dickinson's speech in the Legislature of Tennessee upon the subject of nullification, which I suppose he sent me in return for the papers I have heretofore sent him from this State. He, too, is one of Jackson's slaves, and I blush for his degeneracy. It is evident that "he had taken his politics as men generally do their religion," upon the mere *ipse dixit* of some popular, damned hypocritical rascal of a preacher, who tells them they must take things upon faith; "'twas His will, and He is good," without taking the trouble to read and interpret for themselves. So with Dickinson; he had adopted a version of the Constitution of the United States, upon the opinion of Jackson, or some one of his slave drivers, without reading for himself. He thought when he made his speech, that South Carolina would only nullify if she could obtain the cooperation of Tennessee and Georgia, and the other Southern States. I hope he is undeceived by this time. South Carolina never did rely upon any but her own sons to protect and defend her Constitution, rights and liberties. "Expect *support from Tennessee and Georgia?*" No. We knew too well that the majority of the Tennesseeans *belong* as much to Jackson as our negro slaves do to us; and we had nothing to *expect* from Georgia in her sovereign capacity, whilst the milk-soup Lumpkins (a very *Tony Lumpkin*,) wielded the helm. No, sir, we "*expect support*" from no sister State. We depend upon the justice of our cause, and upon our own arms to defend it. We ask assistance from no man nor community, yet if a noble spirited fellow comes from abroad, (and there are thousands amongst you, I know,) and volunteers to breast the storm with us, in defence of liberty and the Constitution, we say "hail brother."

Dickinson is on the political ocean, and it is evident that he trims his vessel to the popular breeze; but where the spirit of liberty, which is unconquerable, shall have surmounted all obstacles, and your leading men dare break the chains by which they are now fettered to Jackson's car; when the *nullification party* which he describes in such moving tropes, to be growing up in Tennessee, shall gain the ascendancy (as it surely will,) I shall see him *luff*, on the ground that he always advocated the right of revolution or secession, though he deprecated *nullification*. But here even he is at fault; for his master denies the doctrine of secession in toto. I see, too, that he uses the threat * * "the Union, the Union, it must be preserved;" but I say * * the Union in its present degraded, corrupt * * cease, and * * administration: I would blow it if I could to * * Jackson, Van Buren, and the whole blackguard crew,—* * Restore it to its original purity, and I am ready * * and die for it. I must confess that I feel sor * * you and Richardson, and indeed for all you Jacks * * when I recollect that you went from poor old New Orleans, the land of pitch, tar, and turpentine, where the poor devils were so humble and submissive, as to excite one's compassion. True you have planted yourselves in a more genial climate, intermixed with other tribes, live in clover, and are *damn'd clever fellows at your own houses*, but the servility which you carried from the land of your birth has not yet worn off, and you are slaves unconsciously.—Poor North Carolina! amid the political strifes of the day, she sleeps a Rip Van Winkle sleep! She has never yet heard of the tariff, the American system, nullification, secession, the proclamation, coercion, state rights, &c., &c. Well, sleep on, and may hell be ready yawning to receive you, when you do awake.

I was really amused at reading the editorial remarks of the fellow of the Nashville *Republican*, containing the imperial proclamation, which you sent me. What a poor, sycophantic, crouching, fawning parasite, is the wretch in human form! What a miscreant slave is this poor devil! Cowardly miscreant, he measures the feelings and honor of South Carolina's sons by the standard of his own dastardly heart. Gods! is it possible that a white man can become such a degraded slave? But hold! hold! I am wasting my ink about this cowardly reptile, and words are inadequate to express my sovereign contempt of him. You invite us over the mountains to be cured of nullification; now I'll tell you what we will do. We will go over and slit the ears of every damn'd Jackson man in Tennessee, that the world may know you are his slaves. Well, now, enough of politics, and although I have drubbed you "neatly," I'll part in friendship. What are you all doing in the family way? Have the girls got married? Has the pretty rich widow got married? I hope not, for as soon as we have settled the fight with old Jackson, I will go over for one of them. They will make staunch nullifiers wiped with the South Carolina blood. Henry says the girls of Tennessee are all sorts of nullifiers for he got most damnably hammered when there last.

This is fast and thanksgiving day, and you see how well I keep it. I shall eat all I can get, and fast after supper. Please to present me to your family, Mrs. Hilliard and family, May's Nancy, and, in short, to all relations, *slaves and freemen*, for I have no doubt they will come right in the long run. When you see Mary and Eliza B., tell Mary to let me know when she is to be married, for I am determined to be at the wedding—and tell Eliza not forget me. As soon as the war is over, (for I am determined to take a hand in it,) I will call for her. I am a member of a troop of cavalry, and in daily practice with my gallant little bay (which you saw) for a tick at the damned tories and Jackson dogs. Henry is here, and unites with me in his respects presented to all the family.

I am your friend and ob't serv't,
WM. A. BRICKELL.

A Riot in Ireland.

A terrible riot occurred in Belfast, Ireland, two weeks ago. A letter from Dublin, dated July 16, says:

The rioting was renewed in Belfast on Tuesday night, notwithstanding the precautions taken by the magistrates. Orders were given that all the public houses in the disturbed district of the town should be closed at half past five o'clock. Nearly four hundred policemen were on duty, posted in places where their services were most likely to be required, but Mill street and Castle street were early occupied by the Roman Catholic party of the belligerents, and they knocked down and kicked any of "the enemy" who happened to stray in among them. A soiree was being held in the Orange Hall, College street, and towards this the mob rushed, but they were stopped by the police. Thus baulked, they commenced to break the windows in a number of Protestant houses in Queen street. The magistrates present were the Mayor of Belfast, Mr. Orme, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Verner, Dr. M'Gee and Dr. Murney. Mr Taylor was struck with a stick on the head, and Mr. Orme with a stone in the face. The Orangemen retaliated by breaking the windows of Roman Catholics, and among those whom they visited in this way was the Roman Catholic Bishop Dr. Dorrian. They also broke the windows in the house of the proprietors of the *Northern Whig*.

The factions continue to smash the windows of their political and religious antagonists in various directions, and in one instance they would have wreaked their wrath on one another if a strong body of police had not rushed in between them. A considerable number of arrests were made, and about 12 o'clock the streets were cleared, and the police were permitted to return to their barracks. The most anomalous thing in Ireland, perhaps is this chronic warfare of low factions in a town so industrious, prosperous, enlightened, and religious as Belfast. It is too bad that the heads of two or three magistrates should be broken every summer, in honor of James II. or William III.

Steam Ploughing in England.

Mr. Evelyn Denison, the Speaker of the British House of Commons, has lately tried a steam plough on some tough clay lands, and writes an enthusiastic account of the results, to General Peel. "The event most interesting to farmers that has occurred lately," he writes, "especially to farmers cultivating strong clay lands, is the proved success of steam cultivation. * * * * *

It happened this spring that a fine farm of between six and seven hundred acres of clay land came into my hands, in a very bad state from a slovenly tenant. It seemed to me the time was come to call in the aid of steam. I adopted the machine of Mr. Smith, of Woolston. During the dry weather of the month of May, when the land was baked as hard as a brick, and when no implement moved by horses could make any impression, my ten horse power steam-engine began its work, smashing and breaking up the land in a manner that was quite surprising. The farmers of the neighborhood came to look on, and there was not a dissenting voice; every one said, "This is what we want; this is the way to fallow clay land.""

He relates that the first cost of his machinery was $2,500. Where the ground is very hard the cost, (independently of interest on outlay) the first time over is twelve cents, the second six cents per acre. And the work is so superior to work done by horses that many farmers said they would rather pay £1 or even £1 10s per acre to have their land so broken up.

Singular Discovery of Grecian Antiquities.

A Paris letter to an English paper says:

A small proprietor, amusing himself after the fashion of his kind in digging up his own potatoes, came on something hard. He tried to dig it up, but found it was a fixture. He cleared a part of it, and saw it was the wall of a building; he examined the wall and found there was an inscription on it, which, as he could not read, gave him no great insight into his discovery. He, however, consulted his friends; further excavations were made, and, by a curious chain of circumstances, the digging of potatoes has opened to the eyes of the antiquarian world the "via sacra" which went from Athens to Eleusis. A long line of tombs, completely buried in the sand, runs along both sides of the sacred way, by which great Athenians used to be carried to their last home, and the fashionable world of Athens used to crowd to the *fetes* of Ceres.

Miscellaneous.

TO BRITISH RESIDENTS.
July 31st, 1863.
My office in Chicago, at 122 Washington street opposite the Court House, will remain open until further notice.
J. EDWARD WILKINS,
H. B. M. Consul at Chicago.
Residing under instructions at St. Louis.
au1-h66-2w

PILES! PILES!!
DR. WITFIELD'S
VEGETABLE PILLS,
Are warranted a certain cure for FISTULA, BLIND OR BLEEDING PILES.
We would caution all who are victims to this distressing complaint to avoid the use of external applications, as they assist only to aggravating the disease. DR. WITFIELD'S remedy removes the cause of the disease, and effects a permanent cure.
THIS IS NO QUACK MEDICINE.
These Pills have been tried for the last seven years, and in no instance have they failed to cure.
Price 50 cents per box, sent by mail to any address.
J. YOUNG, Sole proprietor,
No. 68 Broadway N. Y.
For sale by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. jy31-h853-1w

AUGUST 1st, 1863.—We will retire this day from the Banking business, and will be succeeded by
Messrs. GEO. C. SMITH & BRO.,
Whom we cordially recommend to our friends and the public.
J. W. DREXEL & CO.

CITY OIL WORKS.—The subscribers are prepared to supply the trade with
Nos. 1 and 2 LARD OIL,
Manufactured at our Works on South Branch, Chicago River, on favorable terms. SMEDLEY, PECK & CO., 5 Board of Trade Building. au1-h861-1w

THE ATTENTION OF MANUFACTURERS OF
SORGHUM SYRUP
Is directed to our
Bisulphite of Soda,
A cheap article, indispensable in the manufacture of Syrup from the Sorghum and Imphee Canes. This preparation prevents the souring of the juice, has great BLEACHING PROPERTIES, and improves the color of the syrup. It is also a superior clarifying agent, aiding in the removal of gummy matter and green taste. Packed in barrels and half barrels. We will send circulars explaining the modus operandi. Parties wishing to order will please apply to
BENDER [illegible] & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
[illegible] West Water street, near Madison street Bridge, Chicago, Ill.
jy29-h850-1m

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, Clairvoyant, from Boston, Mass., can be consulted at
44 SOUTH MONROE STREET.
Clairvoyant examinations, one dollar. She also tells the Past, Present and Future. Terms to circle. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. jy29-h865-1w

ILLINOIS CLARET,
Equal to the Best Imported.—50 cents a Bottle.
Manufactured by
GALE BROTHERS,
AND WARRANTED PURE.
202 RANDOLPH STREET.

HURLBUT BROS. & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
WHISKY & FLOUR BARREL STAVES.
Sorghum Barrels and Staves furnished to order.
Hurlbut's Patent Tight Stave Sawing and Dressing Machine and Right for Sale.
Office and Yard on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Lumber Track, south of Twelfth street. jy31-h95-4w

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY
Decisions of the
SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS,
Volume 28, 606 pp. Price $5.00.
E. B. MYERS, Publisher,
111 LAKE STREET.
jy31-h814-2t

DANDELION COFFEE.—We are the Agents (for the Northwest) for the sale of BRAND'S & CUMMINS'S celebrated DANDELION COFFEE, and are prepared to supply the wholesale trade at manufacturers' prices. B. & C. having manufactured this article for many years, feel confident that it will give entire satisfaction. We guarantee it to all purchasers. LADD, WILLIAMS & YOUNG, 16 River street, Chicago.
jy12-h581-3m

CHOICE BARLEY MALT AND RYE MALT! manufactured in December, January, February and March.
Barley Malt, $1.50 per bu.—34 lbs.
Rye Malt, $1.00 per bushel—35 lbs.
IRWIN & MORRY, No. 9 Board of Trade Building. P. O. Box 1872. jy15-h327-3m

S. DAVIS, Jr's. DIAMOND BRAND,
EXTRA SUGAR CURED HAMS,
Cincinnati,
On consignment and for sale by
VAN BUREN BROS.,
22 South Water street.

JOHN GRAY,
DEALERS IN
WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,
Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage,
Tubs, Churns, Cradles,
Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c.
15 FULTON AND 209 FRONT-ST.
NEW YORK.

STOCKS BY TELEGRAPH.
We are prepared to buy or sell on Commission by telegraph at the
New York Stock Exchange,
GOVERNMENT, STATE AND RAIL ROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, and all negotiable Public Securities.
We make liberal advances on consignments through us.
Orders promptly filled and consignments solicited.
DAKIN & HARRIS,
No. 3½ Clark street.
jy20-h466-1m

SALT.
LIVERPOOL G. A.,
In bulk and Sacks,
For sale by H. McLENNAN & CO., 15 Lasalle street.
jy17-h871-1m

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.
Agents wanted for a light wholesale business, from which the above profit
CAN POSITIVELY BE REALIZED.
Send stamp for a circular containing full particulars. Address C. F. SHUTTS, Troy, N. Y. jy15-h803-4w

SMOKED HAMS.—In quantities to suit.
Also new Canvassed—Extra Cure.
Extra Mess Beef—city packed—for sale by
MERRY MILWARD & CO., Brokers,
15 LASALLE STREET.
jy30-h859-1m

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State.
The best ventilated Theatre in the world.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE
SEVEN SISTERS.
THEATRE CROWDED NIGHTLY, HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
It will be repeated every evening this week.
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3d.
The piece is interspersed with
LOCAL HITS,
PATRIOTIC SONGS,
GRAND BALLET DANCES,
COMIC SINGING,
NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES,
ZOUAVE MARCH AND DRILL
BY TWENTY YOUNG LADIES.
BRILLIANT TABLEAUX, including the SIEGE OF VICKSBURG, and terminating with the most gorgeous scene ever witnessed,
THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
IN THE BOWER OF FERNS.
THE LAKE OF SILVER AND SHOWER OF GOLD.

Medicinal.

GREENBACKS are GOOD,
BUT
ROBACK'S are BETTER
Stomach Bitters.
Ten thousand bottles sold in one month. The most popular Stomach Bitters in use.
Roback's Bitters.
Good for all derangements of the Stomach, Billiousness, Liver Complaint, and general debility.
Roback's Bitters.
They possess wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive organs.
Roback's Bitters.
Debilitated Ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.
Roback's Bitters.
A wineglassful before each meal will remove indigestion and all liver diseases.
Roback's Bitters.
They are better than all Pills, Powders and other nauseous, disagreeable compounds.
Roback's Bitters.
They can be taken without regard to diet. As an appetiser they have no equal.
Roback's Bitters.
They are prepared by an old and skillful physician, from well known vegetable remedies.
Roback's Bitters.
Wherever known they have become a standard family strengthening remedy.
Roback's Bitters.
Try one bottle, and you will always use them and recommend them to others.
Roback's Bitters.
Sold at wholesale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, BURNHAM & SMITH, J. H. REED & CO., [illegible] WRIGHT & FRENCH. At retail by BLISS & SHARPE, WRIGHT & FRENCH, MANN & DYCHE, GALE BROTHERS, E. H. SARGENT, M. JEROME, JOS. WILLARD, W. H. DILLINGHAM, cor. Van Buren and State street, and by Druggists generally.
Dr. C. W. ROBACK, Prop., Cincinnati.
C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent.
Office 24 & 26 Market st., Lind's Block.
fe11-e88-1y-eod

★ ★ ★
DR. SWEET'S
Infallible Liniment
THE
GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,
FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.
Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
The great natural Bone Setter.
Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
Is known all over the United States.
Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Rheumatism and never fails.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Headache immediately and was never known fail.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fail to cure.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Toothache in one minute.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately, and leaves no scar.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.
RICHARDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers every where. mh5-e486-eow-1yw

Cement.

GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL and VALUABLE DISCOVERY!
HILTON'S
INSOLUBLE CEMENT!
Applicable to the useful Arts.
Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be
Superior to any
Adhesive Preparation known.
A new thing.
Hilton's Insoluble Cement
Is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, and under no circumstances or change of temperature, will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.
Its Combination.
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.
BOOT & SHOE
Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature.
Jewelers.
JEWELERS
Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.
Families.
It is especially adapted to Leather,
And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.
a Liquid.
IT IS THE ONLY
LIQUID CEMENT
Extant, that is a sure thing for mending
FURNITURE,
CROCKERY,
TOYS,
BONE,
IVORY,
And articles of Household use.
Remember.
REMEMBER
Hilton's Insoluble Cement
Is in a liquid form and as easily applied as paste.
Hilton's Insoluble Cement
Is insoluble in water or oil.
Hilton's Insoluble Cement
Adheres oily substances.
Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages from 2 ounces to 100 pounds.
Fluid.
HILTON BROS. & CO.,
Proprietors,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Sold by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. General Western Agents, to whom all orders may be addressed. fe10-g09-1yw-am

Financial.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY. CHICAGO, July 27th, 1863.
NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That a Dividend of six per cent. (less Government Tax) on the preferred stock, and a dividend of [illegible] per cent. (free of Government tax) on the common stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company on and after August 20th, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, 54 William street N. Y.
The Transfer Books will be closed on August 15th, and re opened on August 21st, 1863, and the Dividend will be payable only to the Stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New York, on August 15th.
JOSEPH PRICE,
Treasurer and Secretary.
jy29-h861-1d

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, RHODE ISLAND.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, the subscriber gives notice that all persons holding bills of the
RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK,
Must deposit the same with him at his office, No. [illegible] Weybosset street, Providence, R. I., on or before the [illegible] day of August, A. D. 1863, in order to be entitled to [illegible] or they may be declared out of the assets of said Bank.
JAMES M. CLARKE, Receiver.
[illegible] R. I., Jan. [illegible], 1863.

Auction Sales.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF
CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED
HORSES AND MULES.
There will be sold at Public Auction, at MATTOON, COLES COUNTY, ILL., commencing on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August, 1863, and continuing for two weeks:
700 to 1,400 Horses,
150 to 200 Large, Fine Brood Mares,
200 to 300 Mules.
TERMS—Cash, in Treasury Notes.
By order of ALONZO EATON,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Q. M.
E. & W. MORGAN, Auctioneers.
N. B.—Mattoon is situated at the junction of the Illinois Central and Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroads. au1-h55 1d

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
46 and 48 Dearborn street,
HOLD REGULAR SALES
Elegant Household Furniture, Mirrors, &c.
Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at our Salesrooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Dearborn street, commencing each day at 9½ o'clock. Parties buying furniture of any kind and other household goods will save money. Country buyers can have their goods packed and shipped. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.
jy28-h863-1t

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE,
Every Tuesday and Thursday,
AT 10 A. M. PROMPT,
And at private sale throughout the week.
By GORE, WILLSON & CO.,
54 LAKE STREET.
jy7-g584-3m

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS,
For sale at the Auction Room of S. NICKERSON, 123 Lake street, corner of Franklin street.
jy1-g866-1m S. NICKERSON.

BY E. & W. MORGAN,
Government Sale
OF
CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED
HORSES,
MULES AND BROOD MARES,
At St. Louis, Mo.,
Commencing on MONDAY MORNING, July 20th, 1863, at 9 o'clock,
AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK MART,
Corner of Fifth and Cass Streets,
Will be sold an immense number of Condemned and Captured
HORSES,
MULES,
BROOD MARES.
The sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.
TERMS—U. S. TREASURY NOTES.
By order of Edmund Wharpel, Captain and A. Q. M.
E. & W. MORGAN,
Government Auctioneers.
jy16-h490

STEAM SAW MILL
AT AUCTION.
The undersigned will offer for sale at Auction on
7th day of August, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M., the Steam Saw Mill known as
"Morgan's Mill,"
With Ten Acres of Land, a good Barn, Granary, Blacksmith Shop, Etc. Said property is situated in Porter county, Indiana, on the line of the Michigan Central Railroad, forty seven miles east of the City of Chicago, and seven miles west of Michigan City, Indiana, and located in the vicinity of large quantities of timber and wood, and with a good side track connecting with the Michigan Central Railroad.
TERMS OF SALE.
One-fourth cash; one-fourth in six months; one-fourth in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months with six per cent interest.
Sale to take place on the premises.
W. W. HIGGINS,
Commissioner.
Michigan City, Ind., July 7, 1863. jy9-h378-4w

AUCTION SALE OF FARM MORTGAGES AND TOWN BONDS.—Will be sold at Public Auction in the city of Chicago, at the north front door of the Court House, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of August 1863, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described property:
Nine bonds given by the town of Elkhorn, in the State of Wisconsin, for stock in the Racine and Mississippi Railroad each for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars all dated July 5th, 1854, payable [illegible] 1873, with 7 per cent. interest, payable [illegible] which has been paid to February [illegible].
Also a note for Five Hundred Dollars, given by Fred. J. Frydendall to the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Company, or bearer, dated April [illegible], payable the 16th day of February, 1860 with [illegible] at 10 per cent. Interest paid to [illegible] ary, 1857, secured by a mortgage on eighty acres of land, in the town of Bradford, Rock county, Wisconsin.
Also a note for Two Thousand Dollars, given by Rufus M. Bullock, to H. S. Durand or bearer, payable the 10th day of February, 1860, with 10 per cent. interest, payable annually; interest paid to February 10th, 1857, secured by mortgage on one hundred and thirty acres of land in the town of Rockton, Winnebago county, Illinois.
Also a note for Five Hundred Dollars, given by Patten Atwood to Henry S. Durand or bearer, payable the 16th day of August, 1860, with annual interest at 10 per cent., interest paid to the 16th day of August, 1857, secured by mortgage on forty acres of land in township forty-five, range two east, in the county of Winnebago Illinois.
Also a note for Four Hundred Dollars, given by John B. Harring to the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Co., or order dated April 16th, 1856, payable the 10th day of May, 1861, with annual interest at 10 per cent., interest paid to May [illegible], secured by mortgage on forty acres of land in the town of Harrison, Winnebago county, Illinois.
Also a note for One Thousand Dollars, given by Joseph A. Van Duzer, dated May 10th, 1856, payable to the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Co. or order on the 10th day of May, 1861, with 10 per cent. annual interest, which has been paid to [illegible], secured by mortgage on [illegible] land in [illegible] the county of Stephenson, about four miles from the city of Freeport, Illinois.
Also a note for Two Hundred Dollars, given by Solon Crittenden, dated March 18th, 1856, payable to the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Co., or order, on the 10th day of May, 1861, with 10 per cent. annual interest, which has been paid to the 10th day of November, 1858, secured by mortgage on forty acres of land in the town of Hanover, county of Jo Daviess, State of Illinois.
Also a note given by Warren S. Pease, to the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Co., or order, for Three Hundred Dollars, dated March 11th, 1856, payable on the 10th day of May, 1861 with 10 per cent. annual interest, which has been paid to November 10th, 1858, secured by mortgage on a village lot, in Savanna, Carroll county, Illinois.
All of said notes and mortgages were negotiated while current for a good and valid consideration.
By order of the Court of Chancery.
A. L. MINER,
Receiver of Danby Bank.
jy27-h789-td

Sewing Machines.

The Florence Sewing Machine
MAKES FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES,
The Lock, Knot, Double Lock & Double Knot.
With as much ease and facility as ordinary machines make ONE stitch, and with as little or less machinery.
It has the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator, by simply turning the thumb screw, to have the work run to the right or left, to stay any part of seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.
It runs LIGHTLY, SEWS RAPIDLY, and is almost noiseless.
It does the HEAVIEST or FINEST work with equal facility, without change of tension or machinery.
[illegible] the length of the stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the machine is in motion.
It turns any width of hem; fells, binds, braids, gathers, tucks, quilts and gathers and sews on a ruffle at the same time. It will not oil the dress of the operator.
A hemmer, all necessary tools, and CRANDALL'S SELF-SEWER, which guides the work itself, are furnished with each machine.
AGENTS WANTED.—For terms, samples of sewing and circulars, address
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
Post Office Drawer 6120, Chicago, Ill.
Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

Real Estate.

VALUABLE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
Five Stores on Lake street, four Stores on [illegible] Water street, Three Stores on Franklin street, [illegible] Lake Forty Lots in one block near Union Park, [illegible] water and sewer convenient; the splendid residence and grounds now occupied by Bishop [illegible] house, fronting Union Park and Washington [illegible] with 200 feet front on the Park, valued at [illegible] will be sold very cheap. Also other [illegible] erty. Inquire of S. B. HAYES, No. 2 Court House.
jy4-h38-4w

WESTERN LAND AGENCY.
200,000 acres in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin—improved and unimproved—for sale. Pamphlets minutely describing same, furnished. Taxes paid, lands and farms sold, and titles examined in all the States and Illinois. Personal attention given to sale and fall to payment of taxes on all lands placed in our charge. W. J. BARNEY, office No. 5, over 118 Randolph street, Chicago. Post Office Box 5631.

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms. Large and thriving settlement of Vineland, [illegible] climate, thirty miles south of Philadelphia, by railroad. Rich soil, produces large crops; [illegible] from $15 to $20 per acre payable within four years. Good business openings, good society. Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Postmaster, Vineland, Cumberland Co., N. J. Letters answered. Papers containing full information, will be sent free.

BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO'S
GENUINE
London Porter and Brown Stout.
Bottled by CANDLER & SONS, London.
It is well known that these brands of the Best English London Porter is considered the best, and [illegible] of beneficial to those in delicate health.
[illegible]
"With regard to the genuineness of the Porter supplied by Messrs. Candler & Sons, [illegible]"
BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO.
GARDINER G. YVELIN, Sole Agent for Candler & Sons,
[illegible]

Special Notices.

R. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans,) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood, and other diseases
THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT,
is permanently located himself at 86 Randolph street, Chicago. Dr. James is recommended by the best medical faculty, and the almost entire press of the south. Thousands of unfortunates bless Dr. JAMES who, but for him, would be living a miserable existence. The enviable reputation Dr. James enjoys from the Lakes to the Gulf, is the result of years of close observation.
Dr. James uses no Mercury, Iodide, Potassa, Arsenic or Sarsaparilla, in the treatment of blood diseases, but a neutralizer, which is a positive cure.
Organic Weakness cured by a new and infallible method, saving both time and expense.
Office and parlors at 86 Randolph street, (up-stairs.)
Office hours from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.
[illegible]

R. HILLIARD—Long and favorably known in the Northwest, has his office 86 Randolph street, Chicago, up stairs, for the cure of all diseases, male or female. Special attention given to all maladies of long standing. I have cured some of the worst cases of blood diseases ever known in this country. Patients at a distance can consult me by letter with every confidence. Advice gratis. Enclose stamp to secure a ready answer to interrogations. Female Golden Lunar Pills, price one dollar per box, sent to any distance, three three-cent stamps are required to prepay postage. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. P. O. Box 5290, Chicago, Ill. jy18-h814-7w

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.
This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the distingue appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.
DEMAS S. BARNES & CO.,
General Agents, 202 Broadway, N. Y.
[illegible]

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.
Universal curative in CONSUMPTION, removing cough, &c.
Recommended by the Medical Faculty as a Catholicon in the removal of DYSPEPSIA, in all its forms.
DROPSY its established curative properties have been without a rival, as attested by universal medical testimony.
Its Diuretic and Solvent Properties of the "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps," render it decidedly efficacious in Gravel and all other affections of the Kidneys.
Gout and Rheumatism, if taken in the form of a punch, the patient lying warmly covered in bed, its pure alcoholic distillation will effect a speedy cure.
Taken as hot punch, in Bronchial and Spasmodic Asthma, it affords immediate relief from the distressing symptoms.
Its peculiar and specific qualities, it arrests the stage in Ague and Fever, and prepares the system for administration of the undoubted curatives of this [illegible].
Administered in Cholera, Cholera Morbus and Colic [illegible], restores the function of the liver, [illegible] produces healthy secretions. It should be diluted with hot water and sugar.
As a Nervine, a Tonic and a Purifier of the Blood, a [illegible] of fifteen years, in all climates and under all circumstances, has stamped it with universal approbation, [illegible] peculiarly adapted to the complaints of delicate Females. It stands pre-eminent among the established cordials of the day.
It is the only alcoholic preparation in our country that can be generally imbibed with pleasure and safety, even when taken to excess, producing headache or other unpleasant consequences.
Put up handsomely wrapped in yellow papers, in pint and quart bottles, by all Druggists, Apothecaries and Grocers throughout the United States. Purchase from the regular agents to prevent imposition, in counterfeits and imitations, as the whole country is flooded with them.

Army Sutlers and the Public.
[illegible] has four bags leave to inform the citizens of Chicago, that he has appointed Messrs. J. H. Reed & Co., Chicago, his agents for the sale of his "Old Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps," who will supply Army Sutlers and Western merchants, at New York prices, adding freight. This Gin is now the standard of the world. It has been tested by the whole Medical Faculty and pronounced by them to be the [illegible]. The article has been introduced in the West for several years past, in consequence of the great quantity of counterfeit Schnapps that has been palmed off by merchants of the West. [illegible] to avoid this hereafter as much as possible, I have appointed the above-named firm agents. Purchasers can rely on getting the genuine article. Army Sutlers will find this Gin the cheapest liquor in this country. It is used in all the hospitals in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington.
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
22 Beaver street, New York.
[illegible] Cases of Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps,
[illegible] by J. H. REED & CO., Agents,
144 Lake street, Chicago.

TIFICIAL LEGS.—C. Stafford, sole proprietor and manufacturer of DR. [illegible]'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG, has been [illegible] and adopted by the United States Government, which has been appointed him to supply them to disabled soldiers, free. Orders addressed to C. STAFFORD, 126 South Clark street, Chicago, will receive prompt attention. Send for Pamphlets. [illegible] Box 2065.

CTOR BIGELOW,
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,
Formerly of St. Louis, Mo.,
[illegible] consulted at his office, 172 South Clark street, [illegible] Monroe Chicago, [illegible] half a block from the [illegible], on all Chronic Diseases, and diseases of both [illegible] which he treats with unparalleled success. [illegible] rooms, where ladies and gentlemen can consult the Doctor. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. [illegible] 10 to 12 A. M. Communications confidential. Consultations free. Address P. O. Box 154. Enclose [illegible] and get his

GUIDE TO HEALTH.
The Doctor's long experience in Hospital and private practice, he is able to perform, and will guarantee perfect cures for all Special Diseases in the most acute and complicated stages, in a very short time without the use of mercury.
Men suffering from Nervous Debility are invited [illegible].

PERFECT CURE WARRANTED
[illegible] suffering from irregularities should call at [illegible] be cured.
[illegible] city references as to ability and success.

LONDON EYE AND EAR
INFIRMARY, No. 96, corner of Randolph and [illegible] streets, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible] Lewis, Oculist and Aurist, and original [illegible] of the London Eye and Ear Infirmary, will [illegible] business at his old stand and would respectfully warn all persons that he is now in no way connected with his previous advertising agent, Mr. Reynolds, [illegible] he has removed the London Eye and Ear [illegible] this institution since the first day of last [illegible] received wages as other servants, without [illegible] dollar's worth of the office furniture, or [illegible] medicine. Office hours from 8 to 12 M., and [illegible] P. M. Post Office Drawer 6383.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE TOILET are often exposed in consequence of the [illegible] of (so called) beautifying preparations. [illegible] use CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR [illegible] and feel that their secret is secure.
NO MORTAL EYE
[illegible] distinguish the blacks and browns produced by [illegible] from those imparted by the Creator.
NO DESTRUCTIVE INGREDIENT,
[illegible] that can shrivel up or in any way injure the [illegible] mingles with the PRESERVATIVE VEGETABLE [illegible] of this wonderful preparation.
[illegible] by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House. Sold everywhere and applied by all Hair [illegible]. Price, $1, $1.50 and $3 per box, according to [illegible]. jy14-h59-1m

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!
BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only HARMLESS, TRUE and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair-Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair instantly to a Glossy BLACK or NATURAL BROWN, without injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory, 81 Barclay street, New York. jy3 g52ly

DR. HUNTER TREATS ALL
Chronic Diseases, such as Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, the Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Bladder and the Bowels, Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Hip Diseases, Scrofula, and all complaints of women and children. Sore Eyes and Ears, Cataract, Discharges and Buzzing Sounds. Dr. Hunter is the only one who cures OLD SORES OR ULCERS, TUMORS, WENS, PILES AND FISTULA, without cutting with the knife. All letters must contain [illegible] cents for a speedy answer. Dr. HUNTER'S Office Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Office 91 Randolph street, corner of Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit, and as a warning and a CAUTION TO young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, etc., supplying at the same time
THE MEANS OF SELF CURE,
[illegible] one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.
By enclosing a post paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF ORSON SMITH.—Public notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of said deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement, at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the third Monday of August, A. D. 1863, being the 17th day thereof.
ALBERT F. SMITH,
ORSON SMITH,
Administrators.
July 2, 1863. jy3-g98-8w

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING FORAGE.
OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER U. S. ARMY,
CHICAGO, Ills., July 29, 1863.
Proposals will be received at this office until [illegible] day, the 8TH DAY OF AUGUST 1863, AT 12 o'clock M., for furnishing and delivering to the Government at Camp Douglas, near Ulrich's Hotel on [illegible] in the City of Chicago, [illegible] of Hay, Oats or Corn for Army [illegible] from date of the contract for the same [illegible] of November 1863, in such quantities and at such times as may be required—subject to a [illegible] weight and quality of the [illegible].
[illegible] to be of the best quality of Timothy [illegible] well cured, and delivered in bales.
[illegible] to be delivered in the car at the rate of [illegible] per bushel.
[illegible] of the first quality, and to weigh Thirty-[illegible] to the bushel.
[illegible] to accept the bids for the whole or in part [illegible] undersigned is hereby expressly reserved.
[illegible] must be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible persons as follows:
[illegible] hereby guarantee [illegible] is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and [illegible] proposition be accepted, that he will at once [illegible] contract in accordance therewith. Should [illegible] be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities.
[illegible] Sureties.
[illegible] undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed satisfactory in all particulars.
[illegible] to be endorsed "Proposals for [illegible]," and directed to the undersigned.
J. A. POTTER,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. Army,
Chicago, Ills.

JOHNSON,
DEALER IN
Lath, Shingles, Etc.
Yard on South Clark St.,
[illegible] and North, near Railroad Bridge, [illegible] occupied by Cobb & O'Brien. [illegible] Box 4290, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible] sold in the Yard Without Cartage [illegible] the city. jy15-h697-6w

Auction Sales.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF

CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED

HORSES AND MULES.

There will be sold, at Public Auction, at MATTOON, COLES COUNTY, ILL., commencing on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August, 1863, and continuing for two weeks:

700 to 1,000 Horses,
100 to 200 Large, Fine Brood Mares,
100 to 200 Mules.

TERMS—Cash, in Treasury Notes.

By order of ALONZO EATON
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Q. M.
E. & W. MORGAN, Auctioneers.

N. B.—Mattoon is situated at the junction of the Illinois Central and St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroads.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
46 and 48 Dearborn street.
HOLD REGULAR SALES
Elegant Household Furniture, Mirrors, &c.,

Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at our Salesrooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Dearborn street, commencing each day at 9½ o'clock. Parties buying Furniture of any kind and other household goods, will save money by attending our sales. Never any postponement. Country buyers can have their goods packed and shipped. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE,
Every Tuesday and Thursday,
AT 10 A. M. PROMPT,
And at private sale throughout the week.
By GORE, WILLSON & CO.,
54 LAKE STREET.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS,

For sale at the Auction Rooms of S. NICKERSON, 108 Lake street, corner of Franklin street.
S. NICKERSON.

BY E. & W. MORGAN.
Government Sale
OF
CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED
HORSES,
MULES AND BROOD MARES,
At St. Louis, Mo.,

Commencing on MONDAY MORNING, July 20th, 1863, at 9 o'clock,

AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK MART,
Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets.

Will be sold an immense number of Condemned and Captured
HORSES,
MULES,
BROOD MARES.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

TERMS—U. S. TREASURY NOTES.
By order of Edmund Wuerpel, Captain and A. Q. M.
E. & W. MORGAN,
Government Auctioneers.

STEAM SAW MILL
AT AUCTION.

The undersigned will offer for sale at Auction on the
7th day of August, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M., the Steam Saw Mill known as
"Morgan's Mill,"

With Ten Acres of Land, a good Barn, Granary, Blacksmith Shop, Etc. Said property is situated in Porter county, Indiana, on the line of the Michigan Central Railroad, forty seven miles east of the City of Chicago, and seven miles west of Michigan City, Indiana. It is located in the vicinity of large quantities of timber and wood, and has a side track connecting with the Michigan Central Railroad.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-fourth cash; one-fourth in six months; One-fourth in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months with six per cent interest.

Sale to take place on the premises.
W. W. HIGGINS, Commissioner.
Michigan City, Ind., July 7, 1863.

AUCTION SALE OF FARM MORTGAGES AND TOWN BONDS.—Will be sold at Public Auction in the city of Chicago, at the north front door of the Court House, on Thursday, the [illegible] day of August 1863, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described property:

Nine bonds given by the town of Elkhorn, in the State of Wisconsin, for stock in the Racine and Mississippi Railroad each for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars all dated July 5th, 1854, payable February 1st 1873, with 7 per cent. interest, payable annually, which has been paid to February 1st 1857.

Also a note for Five Hundred Dollars, given by Fred. J. Frydendall to the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Company, or bearer, dated April 12th, 1855, payable the 10th day of February, 1860, with annual interest at 10 per cent. Interest paid to the 10th of February, 1857, secured by a mortgage on eighty acres of land, in the town of Bradford, Rock county, Wisconsin.

Also a note for Two Thousand Dollars, given by Rufus H. Bailey to H. S. Durand or bearer, payable the 10th day of February, 1860, with 10 per cent. interest, payable annually; interest paid to February 10th, 1857, secured by mortgage on one hundred and sixty acres of land in the town of Rockton, Winnebago county, Illinois.

Also a note for Five Hundred Dollars, given by Patten Atwood to Henry S. Durand or bearer, payable the 10th day of August, 1860, with annual interest at 10 per cent., interest paid to the 10th day of August, 1857, secured by mortgage on forty acres of land in township forty-five, range two east, in the county of Winnebago, Illinois.

Also a note for Four Hundred Dollars, given by John B. Herring to the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Co., or order, dated April 16th, 1856, payable the 10th day of May, 1861, with annual interest at 10 per cent., interest paid to May 1st, 1857, secured by mortgage of forty acres of land in the town of Harrison, Winnebago county, Illinois.

Also a note for One Thousand Dollars, given by Joseph A. Van Dyke, dated May 10th, 1856, payable to the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Co., or order, on the 10th day of May, 1861, with 10 per cent. annual interest, which has been paid to [illegible] secured by mortgage [illegible] in Lancaster, in the county of Stephenson, about four miles from the city of Freeport, Illinois.

Also a note for Two Hundred Dollars, given by Sebastian Crittenden, dated March 18th, 1856, payable to the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Co., or order, on the 10th day of May, 1861, with 10 per cent. annual interest, which has been paid to the 10th day of November, 1856, secured by mortgage on forty acres of land in the town of Hanover, county of Jo Daviess, State of Illinois.

Also a note given by Warren S. Pease, to the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Co., or order, for Three Hundred Dollars, dated March 11th, 1856, payable on the 10th day of May, 1861, with 10 per cent. annual interest, which has been paid to November 10th, 1856, secured by mortgage on a village lot, in Savanna, Carroll county, Illinois.

All of said notes and mortgages were negotiated while current for a good and valid consideration.

By order of the Court of Chancery.
A. L. MINER,
Receiver of Danby Bank.

Sewing Machines.

The Florence Sewing Machine
MAKES FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES,
The Lock, Knot, Double Lock & Double Knot,

With as much ease and ability as ordinary machines make one stitch, and with as little or less machinery.

It has the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator, by simply turning the thumb screw, to have the work run to the right or left, to stay any part of seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.

It runs LIGHTLY, SEWS RAPIDLY, and is almost noiseless.

It does the HEAVIEST or FINEST work with equal facility, without change of tension or machinery.

Changing the length of the stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the machine is in motion.

It turns any width of hem, fells, binds, braids, gathers, tucks, quilts and gathers and sews on a ruffle at the same time. It will not oil the dress of the operator.

A hemmer, all necessary tools, and "BARNUM'S SELF SEWER," which guides the work itself, are furnished with each machine.

AGENTS WANTED.—For terms, samples of sewing and circulars, address
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO
Post Office Drawer 6[illegible], Chicago, Ill.
Salesroom 124 Lake street.

Real Estate.

VALUABLE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Five Stores on Lake street, four Stores on South Water street, three Stores on Franklin street, and some forty Lots in one block near Union Park, with gas, water and sewer convenient; the splendid residence and grounds now occupied by Bishop Whitehouse, fronting Union Park and Washington street, with 200 feet front on the Park, valued in 1858 at $70,000, will be sold very cheap. Also other valuable property. Inquire of S. S. HAYES, No. 7 Court House.

WESTERN LAND AGENCY. [illegible] acres in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, improved and unimproved—for sale. Pamphlets minutely describing same, furnished. Taxes paid, and titles examined in above States and Illinois. Personal attention given to [illegible] on all lands placed in my charge. W. J. BARNEY, office No. 5, over 115 Randolph street, Chicago. Post Office Box 862.

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms. Large and thriving settlement of Vineland, mild climate, [illegible] miles south of Philadelphia, by railroad. [illegible] Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Postmaster, Vineland, Cumberland Co., N. J. Letters answered. Papers containing full information, will be sent free.

BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO'S
GENUINE
London Porter and Brown Stout,
Bottled by GANDLER & SONS, London.
[illegible]

Special Notices.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans,) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood, and other diseases

THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT,

has permanently located himself at 48 Randolph street, Chicago. Dr. James is recommended by the medical faculty, and the almost entire press of the South. Thousands of unfortunates bless Dr. JAMES, who, but for him, would be living a miserable existence. The enviable reputation Dr. James enjoys from the Lakes to the Gulf, is the result of years of study and observation.

Dr. James uses no Mercury, Iodide, Potassa, Arsenic or Sarsaparilla, in the treatment of blood diseases, but a neutralizer, which is a positive cure.

Organic Weakness cured by a new and infallible method, saving both time and expense.

Office and parlors at 48 Randolph street, (up-stairs.) Office hours from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M.

CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

DR. HILLIARD—Long and favorably known in the Northwest, has his office 78 Randolph street, Chicago, up-stairs, for the cure of all diseases, male or female. Special attention given to all maladies of long standing. I have cured some of the worst cases of blood diseases ever known in the country. Patients at a distance can consult me by letter with every confidence. Advice gratis. Enclose stamp to secure a ready answer to interrogations. Female Golden Lunar Pills, price one dollar per box. Sent to any distance, three three-cent stamps are required to prepay postage. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. P. O. Box 2[illegible], Chicago, Ill.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the distingue appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO.,
General Agents, 202 Broadway, N. Y.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

A universal curative in CONSUMPTION, removing cough, &c.

Recommended by the Medical Faculty as a Catholicon in the removal of DYSPEPSIA, in all its forms.

In DROPSY its established curative properties have been without a rival, as attested by universal medical testimony.

The Diuretic and Solvent Properties of the "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps," render it decidedly efficacious in Gravel and all other affections of the Kidneys.

In Gout and Rheumatism, if taken in the form of a punch, the patient lying warmly covered in bed, this pure alcoholic distillation will effect a speedy cure.

Taken as hot punch, in humoral and Spasmodic Asthma, it affords immediate relief from the distressing symptoms.

Its peculiar and specific qualities, it arrests the first stage in Ague and Fever, and prepares the system for the administration of the admitted curatives of this disease.

Administered in Cholera, Cholera Morbus and Colic, it relieves spasm, restores the function of the liver, and produces healthy secretions. It should be taken mixed with hot water and sugar.

As a Nervine, a Tonic and a Purifier of the Blood, a test of fifteen years, in all climates and under all circumstances, has stamped it with universal approbation.

Peculiarly adapted to the complaints of delicate Females, it stands pre-eminent among the established cures of the day.

It is the only alcoholic preparation in our country that can be generally imbibed with pleasure and safety, even when taken to excess, producing headache or other unpleasant consequences.

Put up handsomely wrapped in yellow papers, in pint and quart bottles, by all Druggists, Apothecaries and Grocers in the United States. Purchase from the advertised agents to prevent imposition, in counterfeits and imitations, as the whole country is flooded with

Army Sutlers and the Public.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Chicago that he has appointed Messrs. J. H. Reed & Co. of Chicago, his agents for the sale of his "Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps," who will supply Army Sutlers and Western merchants, at New York prices, adding freight. This Gin is now the standard of the world. It has been tested by the whole Medical Faculty and pronounced by them to be the best liquor manufactured. The article has suffered in sale in the West for several years past, in consequence of the great quantity of counterfeit Schnapps that has been palmed off by merchants of the West. To avoid this hereafter as much as possible I have appointed the above-named firm agents. Purchasers can rely on getting the genuine article. Army Sutlers will find this Gin the cheapest liquor in this country. It is used in all the hospitals in New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
22 Beaver street, New York.

0 Cases of Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps,
For sale by J. H. REED & CO, Agents,
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NO MORTAL EYE

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NO DESTRUCTIVE INGREDIENT,

that can shrivel up or in any way injure the fibres, enters with the PRESERVATIVE VEGETABLE elements of this wonderful preparation. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price, $1, $1.50 and $3 per box, according to size.

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By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.

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ALBERT F. SMITH, } Administrators.
ORRIN SMITH,

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING FORAGE.

OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER U. S. ARMY,
Chicago, Ills., July 29, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until Saturday, the [illegible] DAY OF AUGUST 1863, AT 12 o'clock M., [illegible] for furnishing and delivering at Camp Douglas, near Cottage Hotel on [illegible] of the City of Chicago, [illegible] of Hay, Oats or Corn for Army use, [illegible] of the contract for the same [illegible] 1st, 1863, in such quantities [illegible] may be required—subject to a [illegible] weight and quality be [illegible]. [illegible] to be of the best quality of Timothy [illegible] well cured, and delivered in bales. [illegible] delivered in the ear at the rate of [illegible] to be of good quality, and to weigh Thirty-[illegible] [illegible] the bids for the whole or in part [illegible] is hereby expressly reserved. [illegible] must be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible persons as follows:

[illegible] hereby guarantee [illegible] is able to fulfil a contract [illegible] of his proposition, and [illegible] accepted that he will at once [illegible] therewith. Should [illegible] we are prepared to be [illegible]

[illegible] } Sureties.

[illegible] reserves the right to reject any or [illegible] in all particulars. [illegible] Proposals for [illegible] undersigned.

J. A. POTTER,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. Army,
Chicago, Ills.

JOHNSON,
DEALERS IN
Lath, Shingles, Etc.
Yard on South Clark St.,
[illegible] near Railroad Bridge.
[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.—This Institution, organized under the National Banking Law is located at

22 LASALLE STREET.

Capital, - - - - $250,000.

Is prepared to furnish the usual facilities to customers and correspondents. E. AIKEN, President.
EDW. E. BRAISTED, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:—E. Aiken, Saml P. Hutchinson, John B. Sherman, Sam'l W. Allerton, Byron Rice, Sam'l M. Nickerson, Sam'l G. D. Howard, Tracy J. Bronson, W. Allerton.

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Lake and Clark streets.
A general banking business transacted.

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE.

The undersigned are prepared, as heretofore, to make advances or authorize drafts against Produce shipped to their correspondents in the principal markets in Great Britain. SIDEY & CRAWFORD,
St. Peter street, Montreal.

REFERENCE—Bank of Toronto, Montreal.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVING'S BANK.
52 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 5 P. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Saturday.

INCORPORATED IN 1861.
Six per cent. Interest on Savings.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.
President—E. H. FLEETWOOD.
Vice-Pres't—F. C. SHERMAN. Counsel—WM. C. GOUDY
Vice-Pres't—P. R. WESTFALL. Cashier—SYDNEY MYERS

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H. N. Bishop, D.D., D. A. Gage, Hon. W. B. Ogden,
J. M. W. Jones, W. J. Doggett,

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1863.
GEORGE SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

GEO. C. SMITH & BRO.,
Successors to J. W. DREXEL & Co.,
43 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO,

Receive Deposits, Make Advances upon Produce in Store and Shipments, and transact General Banking Business.

READ, DREXEL & CO., New York. DREXEL & Co. Philadelphia.

A CARD.

The Marine Company of Chicago.

The Stockholders of this institution having contributed and paid in

NEW CASH CAPITAL,

THE MARINE COMPANY OF CHICAGO is now ready to transact a General Business, and offers its services to customers and correspondents, in all monied transactions. Under its amended charter, two distinct departments are established;

1. A General Deposit, Collection and Loan Department.

2. A Savings and Trust Department.

The business and transactions of each department are required to be entirely distinct and independent of each other, so that in no event shall the funds of the Savings Department be jeopardized by the other transactions or business of said Company.

Commission Merchants.

McALLISTER, HALL & LIVERMORE
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

2[illegible] South Water street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 28[illegible].
WANTED—30,000 lbs. of Wool, on Eastern orders. Superior White Winter and Spring Wheat Flour for City Trade.

VAN WAGENEN & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

188 South Water street, Chicago. Cash advances made on consignments to Buffalo, Oswego and New York, with privilege of sale at either place.
S. O. VAN WAGENEN. S. H. JORDAN. ROSCOE R. FROHOCK.

BATES, STONE & CO.,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
219 South Water street, Chicago.

We have removed one door west of our old stand, where we have greater facilities for our increasing business.

LEDUC & GIBBS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain, Wool, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal.
Warehouse 92 and 94 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
J. LEDUC. F. S. GIBBS.

WINANS, PEARCE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

266 South Water street, (up stairs) Chicago, Ill.
Advances made on consignments to Woodruff & Co., New York, and Bening & Woodruff, St. Louis.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 186 South Water street, (Aiken's Building,) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
☞ Business confined strictly to Commission.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

186 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by
WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York.
A. AKIN. J. S. HURLBUT.

WALKER & THOMAS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Room 8, Portland Block, southeast corner Dearborn and Washington streets, Chicago. P. O. Drawer 5989.
GILBERT C. WALKER. S. C. THOMAS.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Lasalle street Chicago. P. O. Drawer 5987. Exchange on St. Louis Wanted.
G. J. GILBERT, } STANARD GILBERT & CO.
G. W. UPDIKE, } No. 5 City Buildings,
E. O. STANARD. } St. Louis.

SHERMAN, COOLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
66 Lasalle street, Office No. 1.
E. SHERMAN, } Formerly of
J. BARRETT, } Wright, Sherman & Co.
O. G. COOLEY, late with Ewing, Briggs & Co.

PENISTON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LIVERPOOL.

REFERENCES:—Messrs. Page, Richardson & Co., Boston.
Middleton & Co., New York.
Snow & Burgess, do.
Johnston & Bayley, do.

Cash advances made on consignments of Provisions, Flour, &c., to the above house by
HENRY MILWARD & CO,
13 Lasalle street, Chicago.

Insurance.

THE WASHINGTON
Life Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1863............$200 722.55
Liabilities, (cost to reinsure, &c.)... 59,107.08
Surplus.......................$141,615.47

This Company offers MORE ADVANTAGES to the insured than any other Company in the country.

Permanent Capital Stock of $125,000

Policy Holders Receive all the Profits.

STOCKHOLDERS RECEIVE NO OTHER DIVIDENDS THAN THE LEGAL INTEREST EARNED BY THEIR STOCK.

DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS ONCE CREDITED ARE NEVER FORFEITED.

GREATEST POSSIBLE LIBERALITY IN ASSISTING PARTIES TO KEEP UP THEIR POLICIES IN FORCE.

After two annual premiums are paid, the Company will either return a rateable proportion thereof, or give a paid up policy for such an amount as that cash value would purchase without further payment.

NO OTHER COMPANY

Has ever done this after a policy was forfeited by non-payment of premium when due. The policy holders therefore cannot lose what they pay in, if they become unable to make their regular payments.

LIBERALITY AND PROMPTITUDE
IN SETTLING CLAIMS.

ACTIVE Agents wanted throughout Illinois.
J. FARMER, General Agent.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. of New York, F. S. Winston, President. Cash Assets February 1st, 1863,
$9,225,119.79.
O. CRONKHITE, General Agent for Northern and Central Illinois, No. 5 Clark st., Chicago.

Coal.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal Companies of Pennsylvania again offer to the public their choice family coals as follows, in

LUMP.
LARGE EGG,
SMALL EGG,
RANGE,
CHESNUT
AND NUT.

Mining their own coal exclusively, can furnish consumers or dealers at the lowest market prices.

Offices 2[illegible] East Madison street, 126 South Market street, and 740 South Clark street foot of Liberty. Post Office Drawer 6157. ROBERT LAW, Agent.

Lehigh, Blossburgh, Brier Hill, Erie and other Coals on hand. Also choice brands of Pig Iron.
R. LAW.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kyan will attend to the cleaning of Vaults, Privies, and the removal of offensive matter of all descriptions, spoiled meats, dead animals, &c., &c. Rain water cisterns cleaned and purified. Particular attention given to the removal of stable manure. All work attended to with promptness and dispatch, and at most reasonable rates. Post office Box 61[illegible].

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Adams Adaline F miss
Adams Mary miss
Abbey Sarah miss
Aarhouse Ann miss
Allen Addie miss
Alexander Anna miss
Alexander mrs
Ambrose Mary miss
Andrews Martha miss
Anneli Hiram D mrs
Andelly mrs
Andrews madame
Andrews Eveline C mrs
Anderson Robt mrs
Armstrong Ettie miss
Arbuckle Christian mrs
Armstrong Melvina mrs
Arnold Jacob mrs
Arado Mary mrs
Austin Minnie F miss
Ayers Rosina miss
Atkins Sarah mrs
Atkins John S mrs
Anglen Ellen miss

B

Baily Mark mrs
Babbitt Helen A mrs
Baker Henrietta Corbion mrs
Baldwin Susan C mrs
Baldatine Robt mrs
Barkes Sophronia miss
Barker Geo F
Barlow M A mrs
Barry Honora mrs
Basalt Ann mrs
Burritt Mary miss
Barron Richard mrs
Borer Mary A mrs
Barry Mary mrs
Bartlett C K miss
Barten Lydia miss
Bates Mary L miss
Bean Mary mrs
Beam David mrs
Baslavista Dora mrs
Bell Jennie miss
Beurdict Marie
Briggs Clarcy miss
Bristoe Fredosha mrs
Broadwell Kate mrs
Bruce Robt mrs
Brown Kittie miss
Brown Amie J miss
Brenn Nellie miss
Brown Ella E miss 2
Ballock Hattie miss 3
Buckis John S mrs
Burnham Mary O mrs
Butterfield C E mrs 2
Best Margaret
Baroh Marvin L mrs
Belling S N mrs
Blain Sarah mrs
Black Mary miss
Blain Sarah J miss
Black Kate miss
Babbens Emma miss
Beckens Engeline
Bokey A K mrs
Bodman Theo N C mrs
Bonta Hattie E miss
Bond Mary Jane miss
Bowdee Mary miss
Boyden Mary mrs
Doyington Enos C mrs
Bower Cornelia mrs
Bradford Albert C mrs
Brenden H W mrs
Brabrook Jennie A mrs
Brake Mary miss
Brees Julius mrs
Brimblecorn Augusta L mrs
Burdick Hattie miss
Burgoyne Robt mrs
Burmeister Chas mrs
Burton Elizabeth mrs
Buckl John S mrs
Bassett Johanna
Byrne Margaret
Byrne Sarah J miss
Burns Mary A miss
Butler Charity
Brannan John mrs

C

Clark Eliza miss
Clark Mary
Clark Mary E mrs
Clark J H mrs
Cochrane N M miss
Connolly Mary mrs
Conway Deborah miss 2
Cooper Helen mrs
Corcoran Mary miss 2
Condry John mrs
Copp Amasa mrs
Corkey C F miss
Creagh miss
Cadwell William mrs
Campbell Catharine miss
Carpenter Timothy mrs
Carpenter Nellie miss
Carter Louisa A miss 2
Cassiday J T mrs
Chapman A D mrs
Childs Gertrude mrs
Chase Hattie mrs
Cleary mrs
Clemence Ann C miss
Clark Helen mrs
Craig Sallie C miss
Crocker miss 2
Culver Helen miss
Curren Bridget miss
Curry Isabella miss 2
Collins Catherine mrs
Clark mrs
Clark Fannie mrs
Clark Mary widow madam
Colby Sarah A mrs
Connor Elizabeth
Cooner Emma miss
Cook Eliza miss
Corning H O mrs
Coterville mrs
Conglan Mary miss
Castello Catherine miss
Callahan Ellen miss
Callaway Sarah Ann mrs
Campbell Harriet P mrs
Carey Mary mrs
Carpenter M mrs
Carr Rebecca miss
Chaney Anna miss
Childs Hattie mrs 3
Chumasue M C mrs
Chase Benjamin mrs
Cleary Catherine
Clancy Julia miss
Crofield Mary miss
Creote Louisa miss
Cross John mrs
Cummings miss
Curry James mrs
Cunningham A mrs

D

Daniel Polly mrs
Dart Mahidra S miss
Daniels J S mrs
Danley Helen miss
Davis Mary mrs 2
Davis Susan miss
Davisson Rebecca mrs
Davis Aurelia miss
Davis Martha miss
Davisson Margaret mrs
Davis E B mrs
Davis Louisa G mrs
Davis Mary miss
Day Mary S miss
Dean Mary mrs
Deagan Julia miss
Dean J S mrs
Dennis Frank miss
Delon Julia B
Dewey Mary Brown mrs
Devone William mrs
Delaney James mrs
Dix Gertrude 2
Dillon W mrs
Dickinson Annie E miss
Dickinson Nelley miss
Dixon Maria
Dodge Hannah mrs
Dodge Jane miss
Dodds Jennie miss
Dodge Hellen M miss
Donnelly Catherine
Donnavan Mary mrs
Donahoe Kate miss
Donaldson Lydia mrs 3
Dorey Judith mrs
Doren Maggie miss
Dowling Ellen miss
Dowling Hanora miss
Dunne Kate miss
Dunbar Ann miss 2
Dusenbury Precilla miss

E

Ebberts Tilla miss
Eckerson Harriet mrs
Eastman Bell miss 2
Eastman Uldrica mrs
Eckert Catherine
Eaton Isaac mrs
Egan Emiline mrs
Ellis Charles mrs
Emmerson Mary E mrs
Everts Maggie mrs
Ensworth Electa mrs
Eskridge Mary F mrs
Estus Jane mrs

F

Follon Ellie G L mrs
Fagan Thos H mrs
Farrar John P mrs
Farr Reuben mrs
Ferguson Mattie mrs
Fulton Elizabeth mrs
Ferguson Mattie mrs
Ferris C D mrs
Feeny C mrs
Feeney Lottie miss
Felch E M mrs
Fisher Caroline mrs
Finkley Lela miss
Fisher Flora mrs
Flint Adaline
Fleming Mary mrs
Fleming Willard mrs
Floyd Julia miss
Forsyth Sophia miss
Foley mrs
Folger Julia mrs
Forrester Henry S mrs
Forbes Lettey mrs
Foss Samuel mrs 2
Foster Orlando C mrs
Foot A A mrs
Freeman Frank mrs
Freeman Ella A miss
Fullcrum Frances miss
Furse Lizzie mrs

G

Gabe Lydia J miss
Gage W C mrs
Gavin Jno B mrs
Gaylord Nellie miss
Garcean Joseph mrs
Garrity Mary Ellen mrs
Garver Hattie miss
Gardner C L mrs
Gear J F mrs
Gehan Mary miss
Gettins Sarah mrs
Gifford Ada I miss 2
Gerney Emma miss 3
Gillett G W mrs
Glen Isabella R miss
Glidden Rosa miss
Glassbrook L F miss
Gleeson Margret miss
Godfrey S A miss
Goodman Mary Ann mrs
Gorman Jennie miss
Gould Ann mrs
Graves J O mrs
Graham Mollie S miss
Green Elizabeth mrs
Green Eliza P mrs
Grimes Mary mrs
Griffing Lodenia mrs
Green Emma J
Groarke Mary miss
Groll Ellen mrs
Grosvenor William mrs
Guyett Hannah mrs

H

Haley Mary
Haggett Emily mrs
Hallett John mrs
Hall Genney miss
Hall R mrs
Hall Virginia miss
Hall J Fletcher mrs
Harmon Charlotte miss
Hanna Flora miss
Harper M L mrs
Harris Agnes mrs
Hargin M C mrs
Harris Grime miss
Harty Maggie miss
Hartin Anna miss
Henshaw Joseph B mrs
Hendrick Ann E mrs
Henry Eliza
Hubbell J L mrs
Howes Wm mrs
Hickey Mary F miss
Higgins Eben mrs
Hinds D A mrs
Hill mrs
Hitchcock Lizzie miss
Hoaglans J C mrs
Hogan Ellen miss
Hogan Helen M miss
Holden A L mrs
Holmes Sarah miss
Holman Hattie A miss
Holland madame
Hood Lizzie mrs
Hornby M M mrs
Hough Anna mrs
Howard D mrs
Howard George mrs
Howe Lucy A miss 2
Hubbard J R mrs
Hubbard Hannah mrs
Henrings Rose mrs
Hugunin A C miss
Huntington Henry mrs
Hutchinson Hattie miss
Humphrey mrs
Hulbert Rosaline miss
Hurtley Mary miss
Hurtley C P mrs
Hurd Emmeline miss
Hoyle Thomas mrs

I

Irwin Hattie R mrs 2
Ingersoll John mrs
Ingals Lizzie mrs
Irwin Bridget miss
Irving Eliza mrs

J

Jordan Ann
Jackson Johanna
Jackson Eliza miss
Jordan Julia A miss
Jones D L mrs
Jones H P miss
Johnson Mary miss
Johnson Emmeline mrs
Johnson Sophie
John Anna miss

K

Karney Maggie
Kellogg F M miss 3
Kellogg Dora miss
Kellogg A B mrs
Kennedy Ellen C mrs
Kilbourn L A mrs
Kirkpatrick Sarah miss
Kenny Ann miss
King Kate miss 4
King Emma mrs
Knowlton Angeline mrs
Knickerbocker Bella miss
Kabb Anna mrs
Knapp Kate miss

L

Lamon Polly
Ladd Caldwell mrs
Lord Maggie miss
Lantry Elizabeth mrs
Lawrence Anna mrs
Laughland Maggie mrs
Landar Rose miss
Leeson Fannie mrs
Leavitt Mary miss
Leonard Esther mrs
Leeper Mary mis
Lee Anna mrs
Lyddy Mary Ann mrs
Loosbach Rachel miss
Lowell Annie miss
Lutes Chas mrs
Luce S E mrs 2
Ludlow Fitz Hugh miss
Lysaght Ann miss
Lyon Kate miss

Mc

McAdams Mary Mrs
McAllister Lizzie Miss
McArthur Carrie J Miss
McAsey Ella Miss
McConnell Lydia Miss
McCanna Laura Miss
McAuley Libby Miss
Macauley Rosy Miss
McCarrothers Miss
McColley R B Mrs
McCrea J Mrs
McCanney Johanna Mrs
McClare Mary Miss 2
McDermote Annie Miss
McDonough P H Mrs
McFarland J Mrs 2
McGonegal Ellen
McGee Mary Miss
McGuire Elizabeth Miss
McKinney Maria Mrs
McKee Lida Miss
McKeel L Mrs
McCaughlian Ann Miss
McLaughlin Sarah L Miss
McLaughlin Nellie Miss
McGarry Ally Miss
McMahon John Mrs
Mcmichael Ezella
McPherson Annie Miss

M

Main J R Mrs
Maley Ellen
Mann Fannie W Miss
Manning Ellen Miss
Manning Emma Miss
Martin Harriet Miss
Mants Emma E Miss
Mathies Carrie Miss
Mathews Geo W Mrs
Mathews Henrietta
Mein J W Miss
Mercer Louisa Miss
Miles Nettie Miss
Miller Mary Mrs
Miller Wm Mrs
Miller Emma C Mrs
Miles India Miss 2
Monro Lydia Miss
Mondanden J E
Moran Bridget Mrs
Morse Ada Miss
Morfa J W Mrs 2
Morgan Mary Mrs
Morris Sarah J Miss
Morris Fanny Mrs
Mortimer Jose S Miss
Mower E G Mrs
Moore Frances
Moore Nancy Miss
Moore Avery Mrs 2
Moore Marriet Miss
Munford Kate Miss
Mulinx Henrietta Miss
Murphy Anna Miss
Murphy J M A
Myres Elizabeth Mrs

N

Nash Margaret mrs
Negale Margaret mrs
Nelson Christiana miss
Newton Mary miss
Nickles Caroline mrs
Nichols Jennie A mrs
Norton Kate
Norton Jane Eliza miss
Noe Mary miss

O

Otis C mrs 2
Oeier Jane T mrs
Otman Jane mrs
O'Brien Ellen
O'Brien Johannah miss
O'Meara mrs
O'Shea Ellen miss
O'Sullivan Kate miss
O'Neil Margaret miss
O'Neil Mary R miss

P

Pallette J A miss
Parker M dr mrs
Parmer Ann mrs
Patterson Margaret mrs
Pair Lucy mrs
Paul S M miss
Pennington Eliza miss
Perry Eben M miss
Perdue Frank mrs
Pettit Mary miss
Piscartal Jennie mrs
Phelps John M mrs
Pierce Mary mrs
Porter Sarah mrs
Poole Mary miss
Porter Delinda A
Prescott Geo mrs
Pratt Wesley T mrs
Price Annie
Price Eliza J mrs
Prince Angeline mrs
Parooso Agnes mrs

Q

Quigley Patrick mrs
Quayle Tillie miss
Quirk B mrs

R

Ramsdell A B mrs
Rambo Lucy A miss
Rankin Sarah miss
Rankin Mary miss
Randall Judy mrs
Roy Emma mrs
Kapp Catherine miss 3
Reordan Mary
Ridell Jacob mrs
Richardson Marion miss
Richardson Aaron mrs
Rice Ada miss
Rickey Mary E
Riggs B W mrs
Riley Ellen miss
Ridley Carrie miss
Ritchie Esther miss
Rielly Annie miss
Robinson R mrs
Robb Eliza miss
Roberts Elizabeth M mrs
Rolf James mrs
Rogers Sarah A mrs
Rower E J miss
Roming Bertha miss
Rout Annie miss
Rollo Mary C mrs
Rors Charles mrs 2
Rosenberg Henrietta miss
Roro Virginia mrs
Rosin H C mrs
Rowan Hannah
Ronsenthal Fanny mrs
Russell J K mrs
Russell Mary miss
Ruykin Lucy miss
Rure Katy
Ryan Catherine mrs
Read Kate L

S

Sanger Anna mrs
Saunders Sarah miss
Saunders Rosanna miss
Seates Mary T mrs
Sceigles Mary miss
Scott C J mrs
Seely Cora miss
Shadders Rebecca mrs
Sheffield Louise mrs
Shephard M L mrs
Shields C N mrs
Sherman Oren mrs
Simpson W H mrs
Sinclair Mary E M mrs
Silmay J B mrs
Smith J [illegible] mrs
Stuart A C mrs
Stokes James mrs
Sarmon Louisa mrs
Santhuck Sarah C
Santhuck Libbie miss
Somerville Wm mrs 2
Springer Ella miss
Spratt Jane mrs
Sprague A W mrs
Stafford Louisa miss
Stilson E L mrs
Steven J D mrs
Stewart Lizzie L miss 2
Stewart Kittie miss
Steward [illegible] mrs
Stevens Sarah mrs
Smith Amelia miss
Smith M A miss
Smith L A mrs
Smith Allice E miss
Smith Lizzie mrs
Smith Jane miss
Smith Emma G miss
Siloy Carrie H miss
Stark Leonora mrs
Stapleton Catherine B
Stillonel Fannie miss
Stone L J mrs
Stoughton Malinda mrs
Stratton Lucrous mrs
Sullivan Catherine miss
Slatres mrs
Sweeny Mary miss
Stafford [illegible]
Sears Carrie miss
Schultz Dora miss

T

Taylor Emma
Templeton Amanda miss
Thornton Annie miss
Tiffany Margaret miss
Till Mary mrs
Thompson L H mrs
Thompson miss
Thompson Elizabeth mrs
Toole M W mrs
Tucker Ellen M miss
Turner Robert mrs
Townsend Anne mrs
Tinker Elizabeth

U

Udell Alice miss

V

Vandemark L I mrs
Van Allen Henry mrs
Victory Ann mrs
Vinton Maria mrs
Van Black Maria mrs
Vanduser Lovina mrs
Vandenster Lucy mrs
Vibbard mrs

W

Wheeler Nellie mrs
Whiting Alice miss
White Sarah M
Wheadon Nellie miss
White Jane miss
Wilkin Annie miss 2
Willis Jane
Wilder miss
Wickham Sarah L mrs
Wickham mrs
Winters Agnes miss
Winchell Hattie mrs
Waite Lorenda miss
Waggoner Martha E miss
Wallace Maria miss
Walker Fannie F miss
Wall Ann mrs
Walter L E mrs
Warner Ellen mrs
Watson Lucy mrs
Watson Sallie mrs
Watson Elizabeth
Watson Elizabeth E mrs
Watson, May E miss
Weakler Barbara miss
Weston Charles M mrs
Wetherell Sarah B mrs
Williams Adelia miss
Williams M J mrs
Wilson Eliza miss
Wilson Jennie F mrs
Wilson Maria mrs
Wilson N mrs
Wilson Kate miss
Wilson Mary miss 2
Wilson Lizzie mrs 3
Worth Mary mrs
Woodman Ellen A mrs
Waite Fannie mrs
Wolcott A J mrs
Wurster Mary miss
West Fanny mrs
Welch Mary miss
Welch Mary
Walch Mary miss
Woodruff Harriet miss
Wormley Mary miss
Wood Sarah J mrs
Woods Charlotte miss
Wood Albert mrs
Wood Nelly miss
Wright Sarah miss
Wellington Mamie miss 5

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Appleby A G
Abbott B F
Adams Charles E
Anderson Peter
Allen Peter
Agan Daniel
Armon David
Adams David
Arahmson Anon
Atchison Robert
Ackerly R C
Adams S W 2
Allison R H
Andrews Picoman
Armstrong T R
Abbott G W
Agnew Thomas Henry
Atwater George
Ammans Vincent
Arthur J H
Ackerman J M
Atkinson Henry
Alexander J
Alston James
Alverson Josiah 2
Anderson Jno G
Adams John W
Alden John T
Armstrong W J
Avery W K
Allis J E
Anderson Chas E
Aldrich P M
Atkinson John
Adamthwaite E

B

Baker Charles
Parker Lewis
Bartlett M & Co
Barrett Martin
Bartlett William
Bailey Mr
Bailey Walter F
Bathrick W H
Bartlett John M D
Barrett John
Baker John L
Bailey J A
Bassett James
Barnum J L C
Barton Henry L
Berton H S
Barrnee G W
Barron George
Barges Francis
Bancroft Stacy B
Baker John R
Barnum Samuel
Bargen Richard
Bartholomew Daniel
Balentine David
Bard Bharles W
Barlow C G
Barrett Patrick
Barnes Charles
Baker Charles
Bisby A
Blackwell Browning
Beckwith Addison
Blanks & Bryant
Bishop C J
Beckwith Capt
Berkenshaw Chas
Beam Charles
Blane Charles
Blossom P J
Bradley Chas H
Beville Charles
Bliss Dennison
Bell E
Bennett R
Bin Robert F
Blackburn Roswell
Banding Florence P
Brell Tudor T
Billidge S L
Bellows Theodore P
Bills George H
Boity G & W
Bently George
Bickford Thos
Bember George
Blakesly G
Bickrull H O
Brainard Henry
Bigalow Henry
Beckwith H N
Blanks James 2
Bugen John
Beverly John
Bigland John
Binger Joshua
Beely Joseph H
Beverly John W
Best W E
Blatchford William
Beebe Luther A
Biggs Lewis
Benner Mathew
Best Martin
Beecher Marshall
Bennett Lieut
Brown J M
Brennan James
Brierly James F
Brown James P
Brunkey J C
Brown J A
Bodish H M
Baggs Henry
Bunce G N
Brown George A
Boynton G R
Brandman S R
Bolger S
Brockway F J 3
Boswell R
Brown R W
Banbaker David 3
Bowers S J
Boyll F O
Brainard D R
Bratt Capt
Brown Chas W
Brainard & Mather 4
Boynton & Smith
Bodly Addison R
Brainard Newell
Brown M D
Bond Marshall
Brown A
Bridgeford Wm
Brown Wm 2
Bromley Wm
Brainard Wesley
Browning William W
Boggs Wilson
Brown Joseph
Bremlie John
Byam John W
Branston John
Buchanan Milton
Buller L H
Burke John
Burdan William
Burke John
Bardsal John W
Baker John
Ballerce Wallace
Butler J R
Burkett J H
Breen John J
Byden W C
Budd Henry
Butler Johnson T
Buller T B
Barton Thomas
Barnham George
Barton James
Bullene Sylvester
Bitter Lieut S H
Baus Jacob
Bothell M
Buckanan Robt
Burdict & Farnum
Butterworth Edmund S
Barnes R B
Byrne Edward
Burkitt T M
Burnett Elder D S
Barnes William
Butler James
Burley C
Burke Patrick
Burnes Owen
Byrnes Andrew
Burke & Co
Buckingham Ezra
Beeman Wm

C

Collett John
Coulon John
Connolley John
Cosgrove John
Cothiers & Son
Cooke J P
Conill Jas
Cook Jas M
Colling J
Colling Jas E
Cormick J C
Collins Henry J 2
Coles H S
Coody Henry
Cowan F H
Conrages George
Conley Thos
Christie Willis
Cochelin Thos
Cost Edward
Costillow Richard
Connors Edward
Coneday R T
Collum Robt H
Carson David
Cotler Capt
Condit C T
Collins Daniel
Ceuetrey Charles A
Corbin P W
Cogle Patrick
Cole & Mining
Covert A H S
Collins Danl J
Corley Michael
Cartwright W
Cameron W R
Carter William F
Cave William
Canfield William
Caldwell John
Cashy Louis
Cardon Capt Jno A
Calakem John
Carpenter Capt J M
Carr A
Cayton J D
Ceila James
Castle J G
Carber Henry S
Carpenter G
Calvin Geo
Carpenter Master Geo
Carpenter James
Carl George
Caswell Sidney
Casper Frederick
Casey M
Callahan Jeremiah
Carpenter R A
Cassedy D E 2
Campbell Wm M
Cassedy Patrick
Carey J C
Connell D D
Carden P
Cale Charles H
Carroll Peter
Caulkins Amos
Callahan Anthony
Curry Michael
Cisco Oscar
Campbell B H
Carlin B
Crosby L V H
Collins Capt
Conway L J
Coburn I L 3
Cook, Stone & Co
Crowning James
Curran Jacob
Cross Geo W
Curtiss J S
Caron Henry
Cummings T F
Cress T W
Curtis Geo S
Cross Geo H
Cusick Saml
Crandell William
Creswell Edmund L
Cutley Edwd G
Cutler Eugene S
Curregan Daniel
Curties David
Cummons Christopher
Crane Albert G
Crawford Archibald
Crickan Nicholas
Cutler B R
Corlett mr
Corey Miles
Colvin Madison J
Corigan P Michael
Cossett William
Corey Wells
Collins Wm
Collins Wm
Corrigan Wm
Coutise Wm H
Chase Joseph B
Chambers Jos T
Chesley Jno T
Clark John
Chilson Wm
Chilson Wm T
Charleton Wm
Clarke Jas
Clifford Jas
Clayson Geo H
Chaffey Geo
Clarke T D
Childs Geo
Chapman S
Clark T H
Clark S A
Chapman Edwin
Carisman Elmore
Classen E D
Clay Edward
Chappell Delans
Child Peleg
Clark Duane
Chase Davis L
Clark D G
Clark C P
Clark C A
Choncy Patrick
Chapens A & R
Chillen Andy
Church & Lindley
Clark Benj F
Cumen Walter
Cross Jos T
Crosby Jacob H
Cummings Pierce

D

Drake Manning
Doran L col
Daggett W E
Donards W R
Dorsey W A
Doane John dr
Dunkin John
Dooly Jeremiah
Donhe James
Downe Henry
Dune Hugh
Douglass Thos
Doberthen C
Dunn Thos
Doty George L
Drake S F capt
Draper Stephen
Donaleon Robt
Drake S W
Dyer E P
Durham D C
Durant Chas W
Dolan Patrick
Dow & Mansfield
Drummond & Logan
Durham & Gillett 2
Davis F J
Davis Simon S
Dix Geo
Dinsmore T P
Day George
Daniels R
Duckham Richd
Dervey Edward
Danford dr
Davids David
Dickinson D C
Davie W P
Dick Charles
Denxe C E
Demotte Harris
Derby Benj P
Danly N J 2
Delaun Alfred
Davis Bruce M
Davis Frank
Davenport G W
Dismore T
Dinsmore T P
Deffinbough H
Dawson Jas
Davidson James
Dewalt R 2
David John
Daniel Joseph
Daniels John F
Dalton John
Devine John
Dailey John G
Dinen John R
Dalihir John H
Daly John
Dann Wm
Dana Wm V
Dakins W S
Dawn Wm
Davenport Wm
Davis W H
Daniels Wm
Daly Wm
Davis mr
Daliba Will S
Dillon Miles
Dewin Jas
Depoy Martin L
Dewitt W H
Dennison D B
Dawson J B
Drake F H
Dutton Andrew J

E

Else Henry
Edgerton A M
Evars J
Eyster Ben
Edwards J F
Enyart John A
Elder Jos J
Edwards Wm
Earl Henry
Elkerton Wm
Ewers B
Elwart Branson
Elson T
Earl C G
Emmons Strewin
Emerson T H
Eckart George B
Eldred H N
Elgin Jack
Eaton George
Edwards F

F

Fitzgerald Morris
Fellows L D
Fisher L A
Fitzgerald M
Fesenden Wm
Fisk Wesley
Fairbank Kellogg
Finley W J J
Farwell John F
Farnum J
Farnold Jacob
Field James
Fitts Simonds
Farley Henry
Fergus G H
Fairchild E W 2
Farnum dr
Fisher David
Farr Charles E
Fanning P
Feuby A M
Francher O H P
Farguson Owen
Farrar John
Ferrier Alex M
Fuller Chas W
Foley J H
Fox or Lucas mr
Freeman Lafayette
Flanigan Wm
French mr
Foster & co W L
Fraser Wm
Foster Wm S
Frasine Wm H
Frances Wm
Foley John
Frances John M
Fox J H
French J B
Foster J B
Follen James
Foster James W
Frost Hazo
Follett James
Forsyth Geo A 2
Forsaith T W
Fowles Silas
Fuller George S
Frost M J
Foss Samuel E
Fowle Francis
Frank Francis A
Ford Edward
Franks Edw'd G
Furnald R J
French Robert
Fletcher Edward
Foster E W
Fridger Daniel
Frezell Charles
Flint Phineas
Flemming D
Fulton & co
Fleroskey A
Flint Atwood
Flint A R
Flint A J
Foster Charles H
Frisby O
Ferry John Oliver
Fenton James

G

Gipes Wm
Gilson A
Gilmore W E
Gillick Michael
Gammon Mathew J
Gildersorn L J
Golliger John
Grugan rev J H
Glidden John
Galligan James
Gaunt Jerry
Gill Geo W
Gilligan James
Giles Virton
Gibbons Thomas
Garrett Thos B
Gibbs capt S G
Gardener S B
Gales Solimon
Galloway E S
Gilmore Ebhraim
Gammon E H
Gamon E M
Gage Eli
Galligan David
Gaines Dennison E
Gleason Edmond
Galsher Patrick
Galard Charles A
Gayler Charles
Gerrighty
Galusha A P
Gulligan Anthony
Gay Charley
Gist W & co
Gearty Oliver
Geary Omen
Gran Martin
Groff Mathew
Gulich L H
Green Michael
Gritt Michael
Goodmans W H
Gould W H
Grainger W S
Green Wm G
Grovener Wm
Guest Wm
Graham Josiah Wate
Green W J
Green John
Green Julius J
Grow John A
Gorcon John
Graves John B
Green John M
Grust John W
Griffin James
Gallien capt J L
Gray Isaac bro
Greenhill James A
Grant J
Gustus Henry
Goodrich H prof
Goodby Henry A
Goodrich H E
Goodby H A
Green George
Gray T M
Galpins Homer
Gredenn Samuel
Gustin Robert
Goodell capt G W
Griffin Eugene S
Green R J
Grant E C
Griswold H N
Graves Edwin B
Guneline Chas T 2
Griffith A J
Griswold A S
Griffin & McDonald
Gregg, Ocobock & co
Guaghly
Gooderdge C L
Gurney C
Graff C E
Godfry C O
Granwood C
Gordon & McMillen
Gruisel Cal N
Grossman B
Gray Benjamin
Green Andeas

H

Harriot Benj F
Hall Abraham
Halsey Con
Heely Chas
Hampson Chas
Heiner David
Hall Eugene
Healy Sylvester
Hall F m 2
Hamburgher S
Hale Geo A
Hennesey T P
Hulburt Wm
Haggerty K
Herbst Wm
Heggerty W S
Hamill John
Hamilton Joseph
Healy John
Henry John H M
Henney Joseph
Helm John
Hallett John
Haney Joseph
Hunt H C
Hoyt H W B capt
Hollingsworth J H 2
Hughs James
Hummell Isaiah M
Hoeffner J M
Holmes J D
Horan John
Horlbut M W
Hutchinson Jos
Howard Wm A
Hunt Martin
Hulse L A
Hamilton Joe
Hall H T
Halstead H S
Heagley Henry
Hagar J H
Hicks J P
Hovey L M
Hailey Matthew
Henas Henry
Hira Joseph
Hines Joshua V
Hicks John H
Hickner J G
Hickey Thomas P
Hill Earl
Higgins Frank
Hildreth Frank
Hill Frank N
Higby Danl C
Hickey Pat
Hellard Patrick
Hinckly N E
Hughes Joseph D
Holmes Edwd B
Hutching W F 2
Hall Wm I
Hartnfee A W
Harris & co
Hawkins B F
Haman Adam
Hawkinson F
Harris Commodore
Harris C
Harrahan A
Hanson C H
Hawley Chas
Hatch Cyrus
Hawes Calvin M
Hopkins D B
Heryman A
Huchins Jotee
Howe Newton
Huntington N
Haede Chas W 2
Hadley Chas F
Hunt Chas G
Hubbell dr
Howard Richard
Hoag E E
Hutchings Richd
Hulbut E D
Hosmer Simon
Holland Samuel
Hoffman R H
Holbrook Saml
Hopkins Geo C
Holden Thos K & co
Horan Henry
Hoyte Henry
Hibbard H N
Harris W Howland
Hart Thomas
Hamm George
Hestin Wm
Hays John C
Hann John
Haywood J H
Haveland Jas
Harris Jas A
Harris James E
Hanly John
Hamson H H
Hesen H
Hubis Henry
Hoover Lewis
Holleday S W
Hunter John G
Hunt Wm H
Hopkins Wm S
Hunting W B 2
Harns Eugene H
Hastings S N
Hawkins F P
Harris Frank
Haney Freeique
Hoyt George
Haswith John
Hanson Joseph
Hicks G A
Harbeck Thos
Hodgson W

I

Ives Edward
Iseman Geo H
Ireley Charlie
Ireland Jno
Ives E L

J

Jones Cornelius
Jones Danl
Jones Cyrus
Johnson Bateman S
Jenkins E
Jordon Edwd
Jackson Saml
Johnson F P
Johnson S D
Jackson F C
Jones T
Jackson Thos
Jacobs Thos
Johnson Geo J
Jones Henry
Johnson J rev
Johnson J H
Jennings Jas
Johnson Jacob
John James
Johnson Jacob
James John R
Joyce John
Johnston Wesley
Jennings Wm H
Jacobson Wm
Jones Warren
James Wm L
Johnson W D
Jackson M A
Jackrich mr
Jones Moses
Johnson Michl
Jones Mark M
Jamison F W
Johnson A L

K

Kelly Michael J
Kelly Patrick
Kelly lieut D C
Kelly John
Kelley & co
Kelley Chorty
Kelley P R
Kelley E
Kelley Jos
Kellogg T M
Kellogg Roeman
Kellogg Chancey D
Kellogg Jos
King Daniel
King Chas
King Jos
Krathen John S
Keith Wm
Kennedy D F
Kickham L H
Kiely Edward
Kline S V
Kennedy John
Keene J 2
Knight Jno B
Killeen Jno
Kerbenter Jos H
Kennedy Jas
Keon Jacob R
Keyes Jas M
Kressler Louis
Knapp Jas H
Keefe Jas
Kane Jas A
Kimberly Geo J
Kating J W
Kitching J C
Kimmell Hiram
Knower Henry
Kries Thos Y
Krick Geo
Kimball H B
Kimballcol David
Kaler Chas
Kearney P
Kean Anthony
Kohans Philip H
Kamp C
Kanna Lewis
Kirkland H
Keagan John
Kean Anthony

L

Lane Augustus L
Langlois L C
Leonard O L
Lee B T
Lightfoot J T
Leed Alfred
Lange O T
Lawrence P O
Leary Cornelius
Lahey Patk
Lee James
Leonard Patk
Landia J K
Leonard Patk
Larmon P A
Locke C O
Leary M J
Lee Wm
Lecky W K
Levey Wm Wolf
Linehan Michl
Lane L E
Lippincott Christ
London
Livingston M
Long A B
Lossnand B C
Lacey Arthur
Loll Newton (Master)
Lindsay David
Leedom Edward
Lowell Ed C
Lashbrook C E
Lamb E
Laying R H
Lind Sylvester
Lewis Fredk Wm
Little Frannie
Lind S
Leavitt Thos
Loughman Thos B
Leonard Theo
Lee James
Lawton James
Lewis J A
Lush P C
Lawson David H
Lowry Robt
Lobdell Sidney A 2
Loring S S
Lyons F R
Loughman Thos B
Lydecker F S
Lydecker Fenton S
Loardan Timothy
Lathrop J L dr
Leachey Jas
Linton J B
Leon Jas B
Labbart J M
Lane J F
Lillie John
Leonard Joseph
Lane John S
Linden John N
Leppe John M
Lambreth Jno M
Linden Jno
Land Joseph
Lanchlen John M
Lamon W H
Lecky Winfield K
Loomis Garrett
Lloyd Thos
Lombard Horatio G
Lynch Jerry
Lyman Jno
Longuich Jacob
Lyke Jno
Lowe Wm
Loftus Wm H
Lynch Jas
Liphe Wm F
Lovejoy Moses

M

Merrill L C
Manitt A A
Maker A R
March Bros
Merrill N E
Mason O L
Merrikan A
Mendenhall B
Mathew Phillip
Madory Christian
Maugion Patrick
Magee Patrick
Mack Chas A
Marxon B
Morton Chas G
Marine C B
Megers R R
Mead E R
May Ezra
Mason E P
Maxfield David
Mandel S F
Marsh & Wisner
Madison S & Alfred
Martens Frederick
Mathews
Mathews Geo
Meredith R R
Mathews Geo W
Madden Thomas
Malloy Timothy
Mercer Henry
Marquardt H
Man Isaac
Maye Henry L
Meeks Peter
Merriam J W
Minister Jacob V
Miller L
Miller Wm
Miller E
Miner Willis H
Minton John
Miller John
Mitchell Ira C 6
Miller Henry E
Minell H A
Mitchell Geo D
Mills Stephen C
Miller E A
Mitchell Christ
Mire & Co packers
Mutchler & bro
Morgan A W
Moore C C
Muller C C
Moor C
Mondan Paul
Marrison Chas
Murray Patrick
Mayze Jacob
Madden Thomas
Mann J C
Martin Jesse
Maffet Jas S
Manley Jas G
Malone J E
Markey John
Mayr Capt John
Maher John
Martin John
Martin
McDaniel L Jas
McCrae James
McMullen Chas
McKinnon Angus
McNeill Charles
McIntosh Chas
McGrevery Patrick
McCabe Patrick
McCay Chas G
McNearny Patrick
McDermott Patrick
McNamare Danl M
McCarthy Danl B
McAlister Danl
McMillan Danl E
McCabe Richard
McCrasy Elander
McCoe Ed
McDermott Thos
McFarland Chas
McCanly Robt
McQuaig Robt
McAglies Ed
McJutz P K
McCormack S B
Mair David A
Myers Edwin K
Moore Emanl
Murray R G
Moulton R J
Matt Edwin S Q
Murray R G
Myers Edwin
Moulton Elisha
Madge T
Munroe S W
Moon S W
Morrell E J
Moor S B
Moore Edwin
Maden George
Moore Geo
Morse G W
Maron Thomas
Moss H
Maffett H C
Morris H A
McRaist Saml
McKilwain S H
McKinnie Thos
McCorkindale Hugh
McLaughlin P
McLaughlin Francis
McMahon Thos
McJutzen James
McGillis J A
McGrath James
McBride Jas S
McKeigen Joen
McDonald Jas
McMillan J B
McManon John Patrick
McNicolas John
McDougal John
McLeaullin John
McNellan Joseph
McKay John F
McGrumps John
McFarlin W W
McMillan McGuire
McOffee John M
McCready Wm
McNulty Martin
McKaig Rev
McReynolds H 2
McDonnalds 2
McIntire
McGahon Jerry
McArgar A
McLaughlin Jargor
McFarland A J
McMurray
Murry James
Moore James
Montgomery J
Murphy James
Moore Jas L
Maloney Jas
Murray James
Murphy Michael
Munks Miles
Montgomery M H
Mountcarry W
Moore capt L
Moore W S
Moyers J
Muller Joseph
Murphy Jno
Mulens John
Mowerry Jno
Morse John
Mcnnell Joseph S
Monett Joseph
Murray John W

N

Newburn & Barker
Nicholy & Richman
Nettleton Amos H 2
Newman B F
Newell B B
Norton Nathaniel
Newell Theo
Neill Abell
Nellis & co K H
Nichols M S
Nash Marvin
Nichols Wm B 2
Needham W C
Nobir Wm
Newhart Jonathan
Northrop Wm A
Noble Jno
Nicholson Jos
Nicholson J T
Nicholas John
Nettleton Franklin E
Naylor Thos 2
Naish Thos
Nichols Geo
Naylor N
Norton Henry O
Niven David
Norton John
Nellis P G
Neely Chas
Neylan Peter

O

O'Mally Bartholomew
O'Sullivan David A
O'Connor Benjamin D
O'Maily Peter
O'Neill J H
O'Dea Wm
O'Key Wm
O'Reilly John
Olmsted Joseph
O'Leary John
Oesterling John
O'Connor Peter
Officer Doct
O'Nei D P
O'Connell D J
Owen Saml D
O'Haddery Solomon
Osborn John
O'Donnell Jno
O'Neill Jas
O'Connor John
O'Brien John
Otis John R
O'Mally Thomas
Osburn L G
O'Connor Michl
O'Connor Martin
O'Meara Martin
O'Neil John
O'Connell Tim
O'Brien Hugh
O'Keeffe Thos
O'Brien Terence
Ormsby Morman T

P

Pay Asher F
Peterson George
Parsons & co
Patten N R
Perry Nelson
Periotat Creaor
Pymm Peter
Phillips Albert
Phillips Oliver
Perry Charles
Peckham Charles V
Phelps Cornelius
Perry C L
Pase C W
Phelps Edwin F 2
Palmer Charles
Pattee Edward
Parkinson S D
Page Gho H
Parker John C
Parsons Philo
Phillips John M
Phillips L J
Patt Martin
Phillips W W
Patterson William
Phillips W M
Phillips Wm P
Parker William
Pelcher John
Philber John
Page John
Perkins J C
Pickard James
Peterson J
Phillips James
Pease Henry E
Phelps R H
Patten W W rev
Pal Geo G
Pierce A
Potter Newton A
Plattner C P 2
Plurny Augustus
Pratt C [illegible] Fuller
Pridham D J 2
Prescott Daniel
Pitney Franklin F
Pennock S
Pringle Ephraim
Pope G C
Powell Geo B & co
Powell Geo W
Platner George
Priddle Henry E
Price James A
Pulman J D
Power James
Pickett J W rev
Powroy Morris
Prescott Joel
Pratle John C
Piergue John Lawrence
Potter John O
Prendergrast Jno
Pearson John
Price W K
Prames William
Price James
Pulver William
Postly Martin
Purcell Martin
Pleyel E J
Pike mr
Potts mr

Q

Quinn Peter
Quigley Patrick

R

Reid John A
Richards & Hunt
Read H R
Riggel James L
Richardson J G
Reynolds J G
Reynolds J M
Reid James
Riley James
Reed J A
Renaud Jas
Renets Jas R
Richards J M
Ray Jas
Richardson Jos
Reisfsnider J F
Riddle Joseph C
Rhodes John A
Reueny John
Rapp John H
Reid W
Real Wm
Reifsnider Warren
Riley Wm
Richmond H
Redmond Martin L
Reed Lawrence
Roddy Martin
Reed Abner
Riggs N O
Rice Augustus
Richards N W
Reilly A
Ranker Chas
Reichart Philip
Reynolds C C
Reid Chas
Rigby P E
Rillis Patrick
Ripiep Chas H
Reanor Chas A
Ricard dr
Richmond D M
Richardson R
Richardson E A
Read F
Reilly Thos
Regan Richard
Regcraft Richard
Read Geo W
Richmond Thos J
Rily A W
Reeves Sammill B
Reynolds Felix
Reeves Samuel
Reese F
Rowland A J
Rosenberry & co
Rooney Owen
Robinson Alvin
Royaell A J
Robinson B W
Robinson O L
Ryan P O
Ross, Chapman H
Robacks C W 2
Rosman Chas
Ryan Denis
Roberts R W
Rule Robt W
Roberts A H
Russel Geo W
Robins Edwd
Rowe Geo H
Rust Geo
Rouan Thos
Roach Henry
Rogers Henry
Rosbrook Hiram
Ross Henry
Rowe Jas L
Ruby John C
Rogers J S
Rock John
Roberts John G
Ruby John
Robinson Walter
Robers L M
Robinson John L
Rank W T
Rust Wm
Rnei Wm
Robins Wm
Rank Wm

S

Sass C M
Scott M
Sawtell N H
Scherwood mr 2
Sears A H
Shaw & Clark
Schram Nelson B
Sharp Peter
Scoville A J
Sawtelle, Vere & co
Sanders Austin
Sharp & Smith
Shafer B F
Sexon A
Stone, Gaylord & co
Scandler P capt
Schuyley Danl J
Shervin Edwin A
Sears T
Shattock F C
Shonnett F
Seedgewik Geo
Sherwin Geo
Seward Henry
Sanger T B
Shellhorn T J
Shanahan Tho
Shelby Horace
Sheldon J C
Saunders J
Sawyer D D
Sherwood Jas
Shannon Jas
Scanlon Jas
Seer J D dr
Sanders H A
Shelton Jas P
Semple G R
Schalley L
Shanna Michael
Soris G H
Sheppard W J
Shepherd Wm H
Sanders John
Sample Joseph
Sheppard Jesse S
Sherwin John
Sullivan Timothy
Storrs A S
Stuart Chas B col
Storck Chas dr
Stetson Ch G
Street Ch C
Sweeney D J
Stevens D S
Stuart D T col
Stokes M W
Stum Thos
Stiles E
Somerfield Geo
Stinson F
Swift S W
Stone Ellis
Stevens S R
Stanlish Edmond
Stanmeimer L
Streeter L H
Stonehouse Wm capt
Still Wm
Stover Wm E prof
Stead Wm H
Stewart, Gates & Johnson
Suttan Abner
Stoughton O W
Steele Nelson
Stratton Wm
Strikland A E
Starr Orson
Stiles mr
Stephens mr
Sullivan mr
Stone Sylvester B
Stiles John M
Stanley Joseph
Stanford Jairus
Stokes John
Stouffee Henry jr
Sullivan Thos
Stewart Geo
Sexton Henry
Spaulding A 2
Sloane Bernard
Spink Alfred
Smithmyer Anthony
Sober Chas
Smidley David
Sibley Doro
Sounders Robt
Simons E
Skinner Richard lieut
Sinclaire Joseph
Simpson W G 2
Spaide Joseph E
Spense Wm
Sparks Wm
Sparks W W 2
Spellery Jno D
Southworth S M
Snyder Thos
Sloan T A
Sloan T J
Spratt Thos
Singer & co J M
Sibley J F
Simes Jas
Siglement mr
Skeney Martin
Simmott Michael
Soraghen Michl
Smith J Sid
Smith J L
Smith Lewis
Smith Jas G C
Smith S L
Smith J F O
Smith Jas R
Smith Frank 3
Smith S J
Smith W B
Smith E J
Smith Robt C
Smith C L
Smith Perry T
Smith Ava
Scott Joseph L
Scott Geo E
Scott Robt R
Scott Chambers
Scott Andrew
Sherman Geo
Sherman Benj F jr 2
Sherman Danils
Sherman D R rev
Sherman Chas
Sherman Benj

T

Trumer John
Tourtello Chas
Todd F A
Thomas Henry J
Thompson Henry W
Tindall H rev
Tunbery John
Turner Joseph
Tracy Michl
Tooke M M
Tookev Jas
Thomas Oran D
Thomas A L
Tramwell & co
Thomas & Lane
Tisley Charlie
Thompson Chas D
Tripps Clinton
Thompson Dav
Thompson D W
Tracy James
Thompson Jas
Thornton James
Trembley J W
Task Webster
Tuttle Wilson
Tobin M
Thompson Michael
Tucker Rufus H
Traonor Thos
Trash Geo rev
Tabor G W
Tusley T C
Tyrrel J J
Telford A L
Taylor Austin 2
Talcot
Taber Fredk
Tappan T W
Tetarde J capt
Tates Henry
Thompson Jno F
Tonyes John F
Towne Jos W
Tuch J R L
Thomas Jno
Thomas Wm H
Trowbridge Jas H
Tinnery John K
Taylor Jno
Talcott Henry
Taylor Wm
Temple Wm 2
Tattesson Lewis
Taber Milton
Tates Wm
Thompson Richd
Tageney Thos
Truscott Geo
Trask Webster
Talka William

U

Ulbright Henry
Urich Rudolf
Underhill C W

V

Vanbusker & Buey
Vanbrunt Amos
Vincent S P
Vose Edward
Vaughn Frederik
Vaugh F B
Volley J C
Vickles Jerry
Vanvlack J B
Vodra John N
VanSlyke Judson
Vail John H
Van Dorn mr
Van Renven J C
Vankeren M J

W

Whelon E F
Wilson J Strucksell S
Williams John S
Wright Chas
Wilber C D
Whitney C J
Whitney Charles
Williamson Wm
Winchell Wm
White Wm T
Wilson Frank
Williams Geo F
Williams John S
Williams Edward
Williams Dave
Williams Walter
White B H
Wheeler Artimus 2
Wilson Alva
Wheaton, Leonard & Bros
Wilson Benjamin
Wilcox & Gibbs
Wicker & Slocum
Whaling Edwd P
Wilkinson Chancy
Wheeler Chester
Witeberger E W
Wiggens James
Wiley J E
Willmott James
Wilson H
Wilson John
Withers Joseph
Wick John
Willis John
Wire John
Williamson B
White H W
Wiley George
Wilson Geo W
Wilcox Henry
Whitehead W m H
Wise William
Wood, Luke & co
Wood A W
Wood W W
Wood Edmond
Wecot Jonathan
Woot John J
Wurter John

W

Walker & Hancock
Welsh James
Walsh Luke A
Walsh Robt
Welch Hamilton H
Walsh John B
Welch F G
Welch Henry
Welch Gregory
Welch Edwin A
Walter Lawrence
Wayman Edward
Weeks Robin S
White S S
Warren R
Waterman Saml
Walker E L
Webb Saml
Wanes S
Warrack F
Wells Frank
Wanzer S L
Webster George
Ward Thomas
Wadsworth Hiram
Waterman J W
Watson James
Warner Lawson S
Wait Horace
Watkins H E
Wells Henry B
Waterman Henry D
Verner Howard O
Weir John
Ware John
Wayman John
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Walker John
Walker Wm F
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Warren & Woodbury 4
Webbemore O A
Wallin Alfred
Warwick F R
Weaver & Reed
Waterhouse Capt A C
Watrous C S
Washemuth Charles
Waldron P C
Watson W S H
Webb Martin
Walters James
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Whitall Lieut J D W
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Wyman Gillet
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Wightman Geo
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Whalen Michael
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To the firm that wants a Pattern Maker, 294 South Madison St....To any Modeler or dealer in Plaster Casts....Philadelphia Intelligence Office, 150 South Clark St....Chicago Bank....94 state St....General Agent Metropolitan Ins. Co. of New York....W. B. C. 97 Randolph St....Agent of the New World Clothes Wringer....99 Randolph St....To any Party resident at 117 Jackson St....Publishers Merchants' Dispatch....No. 59 Lake St....To the Heirs of Henry Warner, deceased, late of Co. C 89 Ill. Vols....County Commissioners....Corresponding Sec. Carpenters & Caulker's Union

Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a three cent stamp.

☞ Office open from 1st of April to 1st of November, from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m. From November 1st till April 1st, from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. and on Sundays from 8:30 a. m. till 10:15 a. m.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

Miscellaneous.

"A smile was was on her lip, health was in her look, strength was in her step, and in her hands—Plantation Bitters."

S.—T.—1860—X.

A few bottles of Plantation Bitters
Will cure Nervous Headache,
" Cold Extremities and Feverish Lips,
" Sour Stomach and Fetid Breath,
" Flatulency and Indigestion,
" Nervous Affections,
" Excessive Fatigue and Short Breath,
" Pain over the Eyes
" Mental Despondency
" Prostration; Great Weakness,
" Sallow Complexion, Weak Bowels, &c.

Which are the evidences of

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

It is estimated that seven tenths of all adult ailments proceed from a diseased and torpid liver. The biliary secretions of the liver overflowing into the stomach poison the entire system and exhibit the above symptoms.

After long research, we are able to present the most remarkable cure for these horrid nightmare diseases, the world has ever produced. Within one year over six hundred and forty thousand persons have taken the Plantation Bitters, and not an instance of complaint has come to our knowledge!

It is a most effectual tonic and agreeable stimulant, suited to all conditions of life.

The reports that it relies upon mineral substances for its active properties, are wholly false. For the public satisfaction, and that patients may consult their physicians, we append a list of its components.

CALISAYA BARK—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Weakness, &c. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and afterwards sold by the Jesuits FOR THE ENORMOUS PRICE OF ITS OWN WEIGHT IN SILVER, under the name of JESUIT'S POWDERS, and was finally made public by Louis XVI, King of France. Humboldt makes especial reference to its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels.

CASCARILLA BARK—For Diarrhoea, colic and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION—For inflammation of the loins and dropsical affections.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN—For scrofula, rheumatism, &c.

ANISE—An aromatic carminative; creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove buds, orange, carraway, coriander, snake root, &c.

S—T—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

IMPORTANT CERTIFICATES.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., December 28 1861.

Messrs. P. H. DRAKE & CO.:—I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia for three or four years and had to abandon my profession. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters, and to my great joy, I am now nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and, as far as I know, always with signal benefit.

I am respectfully yours, REV. J. S. CATHORN.

PHILADELPHIA, 10th Month, 17th Day, 1861.

RESPECTED FRIEND:—My daughter has been much benefited by the use of thy Plantation Bitters. Thou wilt send me two bottles more.

Thy friend, ASA CURRIN.

SHERMAN HOUSE, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 11, 1862.

Messrs. P. H. DRAKE & CO.:—Please send us another twelve cases of your Plantation Bitters. As a morning appetizer, they appear to have superseded everything else, and are greatly esteemed.

Yours, &c., GAGE & WAITE.

Arrangements are now completed to supply any demand for this article, which from lack of government stamps has not heretofore been possible.

The public may rest assured that in no case will the perfectly pure standard of the Plantation Bitters be departed from. EVERY BOTTLE BEARS THE FAC SIMILE OF OUR SIGNATURE ON A STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING, OR IT CANNOT BE GENUINE.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Dealers throughout the country.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
202 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SARATOGA
EMPIRE SPRING
WATER.

This far-famed, health-renewing, and invigorating
Mineral Water,

Is henceforth to be BOTTLED and distributed to all parts of the COUNTRY and the WORLD, by a Stock Company, known as the

Saratoga Empire Spring Company.

The water of the Empire Spring, which is now conceded to be superior to all others; may be bottled and kept for YEARS—and as PURE and PERFECT as when taken from the Fountain.

The editors of the New York Observer, state in their paper of June 4th, 1863, that they "have the Empire Water on hand over NINE YEARS BOTTLED, which is free from deposit, and as full of fixed air apparently, when uncorked, as the day after it was taken from the Spring;"—and state they name this fact in their own experience to prove its value for DISTANT TRANSPORTATION and LONG KEEPING. The water from the

EMPIRE SPRING

Is quite as palatable as any other, and better adapted to

GENERAL USE.

It is more widely

EFFICACIOUS

AS A REMEDIAL AGENT,

Than the Water from any other Mineral Spring

ON THIS CONTINENT.

The Empire is the only mineral water at Saratoga safe for persons inclined to

CONSUMPTION

TO DRINK.

Nature has designed it as a perfect

REGULATOR AND BLOOD PURIFIER,

And could not have bettered her prescription. It strikes directly at the foundation of all diseases, the

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD,

By its alterative and cathartic effects. The

LARGE AMOUNT OF IODINE

CONTAINED IN THIS WATER RENDERS IT SUPERIOR TO ANY

OTHER MINERAL WATER,

And gives it a wider range of application. For

SCROFULOUS DISEASES, LUNG DISEASES, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS,

And in fact for nearly all other diseases it has

NO EQUAL.

PRICES OF EMPIRE WATER DELIVERED AT

	SARATOGA.	NEW YORK.	CHICAGO.
Pints, per dozen	$1.50	$1.75	$1.75
Quarts, "	1.75	2.00	2.25
Mag., "	2.00	2.50	3.50

SIZES OF PACKAGES.

Pints in 4 and 6 dozen boxes, Quarts and Magnums in 2 and 3 dozen boxes.

The Corks of all genuine Empire Spring Water are branded thus—"EMPIRE WATER."

All orders for Empire Spring Water directed to SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING COMPANY, at

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., or
13 John Street, N. Y. City, or
120 S. Water St., Chicago, Ill.,
Will receive prompt attention.

D. A. KNOWLTON, President,
Saratoga Empire Spring Company.

Stomach Bitters.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative, of wonderful efficacy in Disease

OF THE

Stomach, Liver & Bowels.

PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES.

Prevents Fever and Ague, and Billious Remittant Fever; Fortifies the System against Miasma and the Evil Effects of Unwholesome Water; Invigorates the organs of digestion and the bowels;

Steadies the Nerves, and tends to Prolong Life.

REMEDIAL PROPERTIES.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick and Nervous Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Sea-Sickness.

Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness, whether inherent in the System or produced by Special Causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial, and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind; no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water, and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with FEVER AND AGUE, it has been found infallible as a preventative and irresistible as a remedy. Thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated, and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of DYSPEPSIA and in less confirmed forms of INDIGESTION. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the CONSTIPATION superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to NERVOUS ATTACKS, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, and FITS OF LANGOUR, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of BILIOUS COLIC is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

For Sea Sickness it is a positive specific—either removing the contents of the stomach, and with them the terrible nausea, or relieving the internal irritation by which the disposition to vomit is occasioned.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of CONSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESS, PREMATURE DECAY, and DEBILITY and DECREPITUDE arising from OLD AGE, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-inforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is THE ONLY SAFE STIMULANT, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acrid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

The fact is well known to physicians that the basis of all the medical stimulants of the pharmacopœia is fiery and unpurified alcohol, an article which no [illegible] can deprive of its pernicious properties. The liquors of commerce are still worse. They ARE ALL ADULTERATED. Hence the faculty, while universally admitting the necessity for diffusive tonics, hesitate to employ those in common use lest the remedy should prove deadlier than the disease. During the last twenty years the quality of these articles has been continually deteriorating, and it is notorious that the fluids which bear the names of the various spirituous liquors, are FLAVORED and FIRED UP with corrosive drugs to a degree which renders them dangerous to the healthy and MURDEROUS to the sick. Under these circumstances, medical men are glad to avail themselves of a preparation absolutely free from those objections, and combining the three invaluable properties of a stimulant, a corrective, and a gentle laxative. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are therefore held in high estimation by our most eminent practitioners, and bid fair to supersede all other invigorants both in public hospitals and in private practice. No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, DESERVEDLY popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of HEALTH. "But how," you ask,
We answer, "'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the STOMACH and sustain
The NERVES, the servants of the BRAIN,
The LIVER keep in active play,
And REGULATE, from day to day,
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the INNER MAN,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime,
By constant care, with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the SPIRITS, too,
"How," you inquire, "can this be done,
This Victory o'er Diseases be won?"
"HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," we reply,
Is HEALTH'S SUPREME PROTECTION—TRY!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors fool prepare,
That fever taint the heavy air,
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground
If sedentary toil you ply,
NATURE YOU MUST ASSIST—OR DIE—
For when debarred from exercise,
FOR ARTIFICIAL AID she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened ecil to PREVENT;
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the UNPREPARED,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
THEY are the surest ANTIDOTE.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded workrooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, fast as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
'Neath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Billious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea, that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow, constitutional decay,
That brings death nearer day by day;
Nervous prostration; mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb;
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—medicine sure,
Not to PREVENT alone, but CURE.

In DYSPEPSIA, FEVER AND AGUE, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, CONSTITUTIONAL and NERVOUS DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, SEASICKNESS, SPASMS, and in all complaints of Man or Woman, proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

To wanderers on sea and land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To household lone, and regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort, and field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mould,
To young, and middle aged, and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS we present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, of any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Sold by all respectable Druggists in all parts of the world.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
PROPRIETORS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

New York Office, No. 428 Broadway.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

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HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
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FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A POSITIVE
A POSITIVE
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A POSITIVE

AND

SPECIFIC REMEDY
SPECIFIC REMEDY
SPECIFIC REMEDY
SPECIFIC REMEDY
SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit,

AND

Mucous or Milky Discharges, and all Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of Skin.

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this Medicine invariably removes, soon follow Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases," INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums, and the Melancholy Deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU INVARIABLY DOES.

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Highly Concentrated

Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,

For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excesses and imprudences in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin.

And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

Of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two table spoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the Decoction, as usually made.

☞ THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practices, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES:

Extract Buchu $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00.

"Sarsaparilla, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

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104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
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(BELOW CHESNUT,)
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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

WHO ENDEAVOR TO

Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,
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GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,

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GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

☞ Cut out the advertisement and send for it and avoid imposition and exposure.

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FARE REDUCED BY THE GRAND TRUNK LINE OF NEW STEAMERS.
$4.00 LESS TO BOSTON.
$1.50 LESS TO OGDENSBURGH,
AND TO ALL EASTERN POINTS.

For Buffalo, touching at all points on Lake Michigan and through to Buffalo in three days. Toronto, Oswego, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Portland, Boston and New York. The splendid low-pressure, fast sailing, upper cabin steamer

WATER WITCH—Captain Ryder,

Will leave her dock, foot of South Lasalle St., Saturday, August 1st, at 7 P. M. For freight or passage apply to A. T. SPENCER,
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STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.

GEORGIA......2870 tons......Capt. [illegible]
LOUISIANA......2866 tons......Capt. Brooking
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The above first-class, powerful, British built, Iron Steam-ships (water tight compartments) will sail from New York to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, every alternate FRIDAY, commencing on the 31st July.

They are fitted up for first, second and third class passengers, with Dietary and accommodations equal to any other Line of Steamers.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW YORK.—1st class $[illegible]; 2d class $[illegible]; 3d class $[illegible]—payable in U. S. Currency.

FROM QUEENSTOWN TO LIVERPOOL.—$[illegible], $[illegible] and $[illegible] Gold, or equivalent in currency.

For Passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 40 Fulton street, New York, or
HENRY GREENEBAUM,
General Passage Agency corner of Lake and Lasalle street, Chicago.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The splendid first class Passenger Steamboat

PLANET—Capt. L. Chamberlin,

Will run during the season of 1863, leaving Chicago at 7 o'clock in the evening for Ontonagon, Superior City, and all intermediate ports, on the following days:

TUESDAY	June 23d,	for	Ontonagon.
SATURDAY	July 4th,	"	
THURSDAY	" 16th,	"	Superior City.
TUESDAY	" 28th,	"	
TUESDAY	Aug. 11th,	"	Ontonagon.
SATURDAY	" 22d,	"	Superior City.
FRIDAY	Sept. 4th,	"	Ontonagon.
TUESDAY	" 15th,	"	Superior City.
MONDAY	" 28th,	"	Ontonagon.
FRIDAY	Oct. 9th,	"	Superior City.
THURSDAY	" 22d,	"	Ontonagon.
MONDAY	Nov. 2d,	"	Superior City.
WEDNESDAY	" 18th,	"	Ontonagon.

Her dock is on River street, first above Rush street Bridge. For freight or passage apply on board or to A. E. GOODRICH, 6 & 8 River street.

1863.

Western Transportation Company

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

—ALSO—

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

Running over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connecting with the various Railroads running West, and the different Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes.

For bills of lading and contracts via Canal or road, apply to the following agents:

HUGH ALLEN, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
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JNO. BEAM & CO., Erie, Pa.
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W. H. WRIGHT & CO, Waukegan, Ill.
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General Western Agent, No. 3 State street, Chicago.

1863. THE 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

335 Miles Double Track.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the managers of this popular route have [illegible] with its connections, it will be found in all respects a FIRST CLASS ROUTE to all the Eastern cities. The track is stone ballasted, and entirely free from dust.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities.)

All connecting direct to New York THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, and close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

From Philadelphia to New York, the [illegible] via Allentown, without change of cars [illegible]

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for sale to Boston by boat or rail. Boat Tickets good on any of the Sound lines. [illegible]

Sleeping Cars on night trains to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.

Baggage checked through and transferred free.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore [illegible]

[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the best avenue [illegible]

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

Educational.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE.—This Institution, located at Jacksonville, Ill., will be opened for the studies of the next College year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16th, 1863. The course of Instruction remains as heretofore. For catalogue or further particulars apply to the President, JULIAN M. STURTEVANT, D. D.

PITTSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE—Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., President. Attendance past year 251. [illegible] Thorough and extensive course of study. Forty Dollars per term pays all expenses in the boarding department except washing and fuel. Next term commences September 2d. Send to President Pershing for a Catalogue.

M. SIMPSON, President Trustees.
Pittsburg, July 7, 1863.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Number Limited to Twelve.
Address E. BARBER, Lake Forest, Ill.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS. The Fall Term of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, the 3d day of September next. Circulars and any desired information may be had on application to the undersigned.
B. DICKINSON.

HENRY FEMALE SEMINARY.—This Institution will open on WEDNESDAY, September 2d, [illegible]
MRS S. A. COOLEY.
Henry, Marshall county, Ill.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE
AND
MILITARY ACADEMY.
FULTON, ILLINOIS.

The third year of this popular Institution will open Sept. [illegible]
COL. D. S. COVERT, President.
Fulton, Illinois.

Copartnership.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I have this day admitted WILLIAM H. ADAMS and EDWIN H. KERR as partners in my business, and shall continue the [illegible] business under the firm name of W. H. KERR & CO., at the old stand, No. 144 Lake street, Chicago. WM. H. KERR.
August 1st, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We have this day admitted Mr. J. W. J. Culton as a partner in our firm, the style of which, from this date, is changed to Parker, Culton & Mellen. The business of the old firm will be settled by Parker, Mellen & Co.
PARKER, MELLEN & CO.

R. B. PARKER. J. W. J. CULTON. [illegible] MELLEN.
Late of Jackson, Mich.

PARKER, CULTON & MELLEN,
General Commission Merchants,
107 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

We shall confine ourselves to an exclusively Commission business. [illegible]
Chicago, July 29, 1863.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a General Commission business, under the name of HOWE & ROBBINS, [illegible] South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
Chicago, May 1st, 1863. SAMUEL HOWE. F. V. ROBBINS.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, GREASE, &c.—The undersigned pay their particular attention [illegible]
ADNAH KNIGHT & SONS,
[illegible] Water street, New York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—In the drawing of July 14th, 1863, No. [illegible] drew $100,000; [illegible]
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
16 Wall Street, New York.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1863.

THE MISSION OF ALEXANDER STEPHENS.

Protest Against Mustering and Arming Negroes.

A THREAT THAT THEY WILL BE USED AS SOLDIERS IN RETALIATION.

RICHMOND, Va., July 16, 1863.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

* * * * * On the 3d day of July, 1863, the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederate States of America, ran down from Richmond in a Confederate steamer, under a flag of truce, to the mouth of the James River, where he had a conference with Acting Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, commanding your blockading squadron, as to certain matters of State. I need not occupy your space (or at least your time, Sir) with formal dilations. You know there was a brief correspondence between our Vice President and your Government. Mr. Stephens desired audience for the purpose of presenting to the consideration of Mr. Lincoln certain propositions bearing upon the spirit and conduct of the war. Mr. Lincoln declined to confer with Mr. Stephens, and Mr. Stephens returned to Richmond. Not to waste words in controversy, that, Mr. Tribune, was, I believe, the end of the expedition, but not the end of speculations as to its real object. The guesses of your journals have been far more numerous than the possibilities. I propose to disenchant you. Therefore this letter.

The Vice-President of the Confederate States was sent to ask the President of the United States to co operate with the former Government in measures conducive to the cause of humanity, to the cultivation of the most Christian shapes of warfare—such measures, in the first place, as might be agreed upon between them to lighten the troubles of prisoners, and alleviate the pains of the wounded. And had Mr. Stephens been so fortunate as to procure the audience he so frankly and simply sought, I, for one, believe that the mercy of his errand would have met with proper recognition. This, however, secondarily.

The primary object of the Vice-President's mission was to protest, in the name of his Government and people, against the mustering and arming of the blacks, which now constitutes almost the only clear feature of your policy. He came to implore you, in the name of a people whose resources must have surprised you, of a Government whose ability you have frankly acknowledged, of soldiers whose courage and devotion you have felt, to to this consummation not to come at last. He came to assure you, on the good faith of his Government, on the simple truth of his fellow-countrymen, that *not one single regiment or corps of negroes has ever been brought into the Confederate service*, to be turned armed against you. He came to remind you that such negroes as have from time to time been found on breastworks and in trenches, have been caught with spades only or picks in their hands—that such as have been found in regiments—an insignificant number—have been in all cases body-servants, sometimes of officers, sometimes of privates, who of their own will, out of the love which you *know* they bear us, have chosen to follow their masters to the death. And these you have found among your prisoners. He could have told you, if diplomacy permitted sentiment, (God save the mark!) of many such "chattels," some of them white-haired, begging, stealing, fighting their way home again, to the "ole missus" and the old place, with all that was left of the "young massa"—a lock of hair or a trinket.

But no matter for that. He came to talk to you of self-preservation, of retaliation, and all that's shocking in the meaning of that word. He came to tell you of the native devil that has slept so long, to be awoke at last, in the bosoms of a simple, dependent, affectionate race. He came to implore you in the name of God not to do this abominable thing. Superior commands in the black regiments can be made the meed of gallant service in the white. In fine, the entire system, as it operates in the Sepoy service in India, and as it has been modified by distinguished British officers at the request of our Government to meet the peculiarities of our people—peculiarities which constitute incalculable advantages, presenting, as they do, love and confidence in place of hate and jealousy and suspicion—can be put in working order at once. This is what I tell you can be done. This is what the Vice President of the Confederate States came to tell you *will* certainly be done forthwith. Will you tell your people this?

Else he would have to fall back upon statistics and the grim phraseologies of war, and remind you that the 4,000,000 of negroes that appear in the tablets of your census for 1860 are the working hands of both sexes only. That number does not include the superannuated, or the infants. Out of these 4,000,000, at least 750,000 able-bodied fellows, loving and trusting their masters, and ready to follow them up to the mouths of your cannon (ah! do not continue to befool yourself on that question of ties,) can be enrolled, armed, drilled, in three months. They can be officered in every grade by their own masters, those who have seen most service, and won most honor. They can be segregated, regiment by regiment, with the white troops. In all the departments, the quartermasters, the commissariat and the medical, white officers can administer for them.

It is not for me to speculate upon the consequences of these new and dreadful elements, whirled into new forms of conflict and complication, to prolong and intensify the war. My mind, in striving to grasp the subject, lets go its hold, and shrinks as from something at once terrible and loathsome. I cannot speak of things which seem to cry aloud out of the future with the tongues of women and of babes, with the contention of angels and of fiends, mixed of pity and fury.

But I do see in all this a hidden mine of power in the South which your policy may in one fatal moment spring upon the country, to bury all we once loved and were proud of in an undistinguishable monstrosity of disgust and death.

RANDOLPH.

JEFF. DAVIS AND FOREIGN POWERS.

His Dispatch Bearers going through New York and Boston.

PROBABILITIES OF A REJECTION OF ALLIES.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1863.

The Government, I am told, has received further information on the subject of the recent propositions made by Jeff. Davis to the crowned heads of Europe—propositions of which a Democratic newspaper of New York has already given a brief summary, and to which you have alluded in your own columns.

According to this information, it would appear that on the 4th of July last, a Cabinet council was held at Richmond, in which it was decided to obtain from some European Power an interest equivalent to a protectorate. To that effect inducements of the strongest kind were deliberately proposed and assented to by all the members of the Rebel Government. These inducements were not offered to Louis Napoleon alone, but to England and Spain also. Although identical as to the results to be brought about, they were different in their nature and character, so as to be suited to the peculiar views and interests of the nation to which they were to be offered.

Not one, as it has been said, but three bearers of dispatches were sent from Richmond to Europe, each of them carrying with him a copy of the three messages to England, France, and Spain. This was done as a prudential measure, so that if any one of the dispatch bearers had been arrested, the others might have escaped, and delivered to Mason or Slidell, the three separate instructions respectively addressed by Jeff. Davis to the three Governments alluded to.

Two of these bearers of dispatches went through Baltimore to New York, where they halted a couple of days, during which they saw several of your prominent Democratic politicians. The other, who started a week afterward made direct for Boston, where he took the steamer for Europe.

I do not believe the Government has received any precise knowledge of the contents of the new instructions sent to Europe by these messengers. One thing, however, is certain, Jeff. Davis has made no concessions concerning Slavery, for this simple reason, that he could make none.

A year ago Louis Napoleon, in a conversation with Slidell, which we reported in the *Tribune*, requested the latter to inquire from his government whether or not it was disposed to give up slavery, in which case the attitude of France toward the Confederacy would not be a single moment doubtful. To this question of the Emperor Jeff. Davis' reply was, that in his personal opinion slavery was at an end in the South, and that the termination of the war would be the signal for its gradual extinction. But as slavery was a State institution, he had no power over it; consequently any action in the matter at the present time would have infallibly brought ruin to him, without any benefit to the slaves. I give you this as a positive fact, upon which you can place entire reliance.

It is believed here that the press is getting far too ambiguous as regards the intermeddling of France in our affairs. Although it is more than probable that the late diplomatic instructions of the rebel government refer to the proposal equivalent to an offer of alliance of the South with France, this does not necessarily imply that there is any danger for us in that offer. In this case, it is not the offer which ought to excite our apprehensions—it is the acceptance. Will Louis Napoleon accept the alliance proposed to him by the South? Here is the danger, and here lies the whole question. All the rebel Government may do does not affect us in the least, unless its policy is attended with success.

In this instance the probabilities are that it will not succeed. Louis Napoleon is too shrewd a politician to burden himself with an alliance in which he would have to give everything and receive nothing. In what can an alliance with the South possibly be of any advantage to him? Guarantee Mexico? He will tell Jeff. Davis, "You cannot guarantee your own frontiers; how can you propose to guarantee mine? You will give me a mortgage on Texas? But that mortgage I can take without your leave. Your alliance gives me no army, no navy, no money, nothing that can benefit in any way my policy in the New World, and it exposes me to a war with the North. You have everything to gain and I have everything to lose. The bargain is not even, and I cannot accept it."

This is, after all, probably, the answer which the propositions of Jeff. Davis to Louis Napoleon will receive, at least for the present. This knowledge of the position, as well as the cautious and [illegible] views of the Emperor of the French on American affairs, make our Government believe that the fears arising on the subject of an alliance of the South with France are groundless, and that Louis Napoleon can in no way enter into [illegible] agreement of this kind.

Brashear City Recaptured by a Union Gunboat.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The New Orleans *Era* of the 25th says: "Brashear City surrendered on the 22d to the gunboat Sachem. No particulars."

Two Blockade Runners Captured.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The U. S. steam sloop Ossipee captured on the 20th ult. the James Battle and Wm. Bagley, loaded with cotton, blockade runners from Mobile.

The Peterhoff Case.

NEW YORK, July 1.—In the case of the seized vessel Peterhoff and others, Judge Betts delivered his decision to-day, adverse to the claimants.

THE CITY.

COMING HOME.—N. B. Judd, our Minister to Prussia, is coming home on a visit.

LEAGUE MEETING.—A distinguished speaker will address the League this evening at 8 o'clock at Warner's Hall. An excellent speech is expected. Members of other U. L's are invited to be present.

BOUND OVER.—Louisa Beyro, for the larceny of $94 from Mrs. Brown, was yesterday morning, in the Police Court, after due examination, held to bail for trial in the Recorder's Court, in the sum of $500.

FOURTH WARD U. L. A.—The election of officers for the ensuing term takes place on Monday evening, August 3d. Other matters of interest will be discussed, which will be of vital importance to every member. Per order of the P.

THANKFUL EXCURSIONISTS.—The citizens of Niles, Mich., who visited this city on an excursion a few days ago, desire to express their thanks to Superintendent Rice, and Assistant Supt. Hurd, of the M. C. R. R., for the very pleasant accommodations afforded them.

FOR GEN. ROSECRANS.—Messrs. Huffman & Hastings, who have the contract for furnishing the Army of the Tennessee with beef cattle, purchased Saturday, from Morris & Co., a very fine four year old Durham heifer, weighing 2,000 pounds, which they will forward to Gen. Rosecrans.

IN TOWN.—Col. C. A. Reynolds, late Quartermaster on Gen. Grant's staff, but now located at Rock Island, where he has charge of the construction of Government barracks, is in town. Col. Reynolds, while with Gen. Grant, was accounted one of the best Quartermasters in the service.

GOING HOME.—The little sloop Skjoldmoen, from Bergen, Norway, cleared Friday evening, on the return trip, to Christiana, the capital of Norway. Her freight consisted of 35 barrels flour, 241 barrels pork, 178 hides, 28 casks of hams, 10 hhds tobacco, and 32 barrels of kerosene. She has, we understand, made her last appearance in our harbor.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.—The most delightful way to pass these hot days is to take one of Goodrich's steamers that leave every morning at 9 o'clock for Milwaukee, with a good band of music, dancing, etc., on board. Returning, leaves Milwaukee at 8 o'clock in the evening, arriving in Chicago early the following morning. Fare for the round trip only three dollars, including meals and rooms.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The steamer Planet left on Thursday with a full load of excursionists for Lake Superior. She leaves on her next trip for Lake Superior, going to Ontonagon, Grand Portage, and Isle Royal, on Wednesday evening, August 12th.

The steamer Sunbeam leaves Chicago for Superior City, touching at all intermediate ports, on Wednesday evening, August 5th.

EXCURSION.—The Union Park Baptist picnic to Haas' Park, Harlem, Tuesday, August 4th, promises to be one of the most delightful affairs of the season. The charming grove, springs of cool water, swings, stationary tables and seats—only thirty miles by rail—all tend to make it *the* place to spend a day of innocent and joyous recreation, for both the "old folks" and the prattlers.

There will be plenty of car room, and no crowd. Cars leave the Galena depot at 9 a. m.; Reuben street at 9.30.

THE NEW CITY DIRECTORY.—The Chicago public are indebted to Halpin & Bailey for the most concise, complete and comprehensive Directory ever published in this city. The work is of royal octavo, and contains 660 pages. Besides the names of all heads of families, it embraces a classified business register, street and avenue directory, and a register of all the churches and public institutions in the city. Every business man should have a copy. We understand they will be delivered to subscribers this week.

NEW MUSIC.—The publishers have placed upon our table "Daisey Deane," an exquisite ballad, full of sweet and touching melodies; "On the Field of Battle, Mother," by George F. Root, written in that gentleman's best vein; and "Babylon is Fallen," the sequel to "Kingdom Coming," by Henry C. Work. The latter we have not examined closely, but we imagine from the cursory glance we have given it, that it combines in an eminent degree, the elements of popularity, and we expect for it a run equal to the earlier efforts of this composer. Root & Cady are the publishers.

MAN KILLED.—Saturday noon a man named Michael Lannan, who for ten years had been in the employ of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, was killed at the point where Reuben street crosses that line. He was employed as switchman, and while making up trains, &c., as usual, rode on the front of the engine. By some accident he fell from his seat, and the engine passed over one of his thighs, and the lower part of the abdomen, fearfully mangling him. A physician was speedily called, but the case was hopeless, and the man died in half an hour. He leaves a wife and one child.

THE B. F. WADE.—The new and commodious steamer B. F. Wade, one of the floating palaces sailing in the Grand Trunk Line from Chicago to Ogdensburgh, will leave her dock foot of South Lasalle street, Tuesday evening, August 4th. The Wade is a marvel of lake marine architecture, and has the reputation of being the fastest propeller on these waters. Families and parties travelling for pleasure who desire to revel in the cool breezes at Mackinaw, and to enjoy a few days, rest away from the dust and noise of the artificial city, will take the B. F. Wade. Capt. Goldsmith commands her, a sailor and a gentleman, every inch of him.

THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—The annual picnic of this society will take place on the 12th of August at Des Plaines Grove, on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. The object of the Committee of Arrangements has been to select the place best fitted for the purposes of the excursion and still be within a short distance of Chicago. It is not intended to spend much time in mere traveling, but to have a full day for indulgence in cricket, quoits and other athletic games for which your Britisher has a never failing love. There will also be first-class arrangements for the disciples of Terpsichore, the whole of the Light Guard Band (15 in number) being engaged. The supply of those good things needful to refresh the inner man, will be well looked after.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—A man was found about 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon on the prairie near 23d street and Indiana avenue, by a passing countryman. The man was in a comatose condition when found, and was carried to the station near Ulich's, where, in spite of suitable care he died in a few minutes afterwards. An inquest was held at eight o'clock, Saturday night, but the body could not be identified, and the Jury arrived at the conclusion that the unknown died from sunstroke. The deceased is about forty years old, whiskers and hair getting grey, stout, five feet eight inches high, and dressed in grey, two shirts, good leather boots and dark grey socks. He had a medal around his neck, upon which was engraved a figure of St. Mary.

BOARD OF TRADE EXCURSION.—We are requested to state that the special train on the Michigan Central Railroad, leaving here at 10:30 a. m. on Monday, is designed exclusively for the members of the Board of Trade holding the tickets issued by the Committee, and such of their families as accompany them, together with the members of the press. This notice appears necessary to correct the impression prevailing that persons purchasing "excursion" or low fare tickets, over the Grand Trunk Railroad, are expected to take this train. The train is placed at the disposal of the Committee of the Board of Trade, and cannot be enlarged to accommodate other passengers.

This excursion starts this (Monday) morning, at 10:30 by special train on the Michigan Central Railroad, which the management has kindly placed at the disposal of the Board of Trade—reaching Detroit at 7:30 p. m. On Tuesday morning the excursionists leave Detroit by the Grand Trunk Railway, and reach Toronto the same afternoon, where they remain till Wednesday morning, when they proceed again on their trip, arriving in Montreal on the same evening. Here they remain over till Friday morning, when they start for Portland, passing the White Mountains in daylight, and reaching their destination on Friday evening.

Inasmuch as the Michigan Central Railroad has kindly placed an extra train at the disposal of the Board of Trade, it is expected that all those holding Board of Trade tickets will avail themselves of the opportunity, and be on hand at the depot this morning promptly at 10:30.

Mr. Sargent will accompany the train to Detroit, and R. N. Rice, Esq., the General Superintendent of the road, will meet it midway, and return to Detroit with the excursionists.

FALL TRADE.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Bowen Brothers, leading jobbers of Dry Goods, &c., who have a stock comprising all the desirable grades of goods required by the merchants of the Northwest, and have acted wisely in securing their fall supply before the late advance caused by the high price of raw material, and the short stock of manufactured goods. From the best information we can get, we are satisfied a few days of active fall trade will cause an advance in the price of all the leading makes of domestic goods. Messrs. Bowen Brothers have in addition to their extensive miscellaneous stock, full lines of woolens, worsted, and other goods consigned by the manufacturers. They extend to their patrons, in all cases, every facility in goods and prices furnished by any house in the country.

THE ELLSWORTH ZOUAVE BATTALION.—The meeting of this splendid corps of citizen soldiery, held in their drill rooms, in Garrett Block, on Thursday night last, was in every respect a grand success. Large numbers of our young business men took that occasion to join this organization, which for the last three years has been so ably maintained by their popular and skillful commander, E. L. Brand; and he has now set about the formation of this City Battalion with an energy which promises great results. The city has long been in need of such a military organization as this will be, and we are glad to know that it has the support of many of our wealthy citizens, who have subscribed liberally to uniform the corps, so that those joining will not be subjected to that expense. It will be noticed by their advertisement in another column, that they meet again for drill, and to receive new members, on Monday night, August 3d, at their Hall in Garrett Block, corner of State and Randolph streets, and as that will be the last night that they receive new members free of expense, all who wish to perfect themselves thoroughly in military discipline had better be on hand. The old members will drill in full dress uniform.

The Van Buren Street Bridge Fire.

About one o'clock Sunday morning, the bells rang out sharp and clear an alarm for the second District, and the entire department was quickly in the streets, looking for the impending conflagration. It was soon discovered that Van Buren Street Bridge was in flames. These were extinguished by the first engine on the ground, with a damage to the bridge not exceeding a hundred dollars.

The origin of this fire is no mystery. The bridge tender was drunk, and it is supposed he went into the bridge house while in this condition, and carelessly overturned the lamp. The statement in the Copperhead concern that the bridge tenders had, none of them, been on the bridge for some time before the fire was discovered, is like many other statements in that veracious sheet, all moonshine.

Officer Torkilsen, an intelligent West Side officer who was patrolling his beat about one o'clock Sunday morning, says, that the person in charge of the bridge at that time, a German, was grossly intoxicated. His attention was first called to it about half past eleven, because it was so long open. He shouted several times to the man in charge, to close it, but was unable for ten or fifteen minutes to get a reply. Finally about twelve, the bridge was swung around, but the tender was so drunk that he was unable to fasten it in its place, and the officer was compelled to do it for him. Twice during the controversy, the bridge tender went into the bridge house, and the officer noticed a bright light there.

This bridge tender should not be allowed to hold his place an instant. Under Republican rule, honest, capable and sober men were appointed bridge tenders, and the interests of the city were never better protected. Now these drunken officials, selected by a Mayor elected by illegal and fraudulent votes, besides breaking and burning bridges are clamoring for an increase of fifty per cent. of pay. Their only recommendation for the position they hold, is their ability to stuff ballot boxes, and to reduce to practice the copperhead discipline, "Vote early, and vote often."

Re-Opening of St. John's Church.

The enterprising congregation of St. John's [Episcopal,] church, Union Park, occupied their enlarged and greatly improved edifice yesterday morning, for the first time in two months. The interior of the building has been thoroughly remodelled, and 25 feet added to its former width. This gives room for fifty new pews, which accommodate in themselves three hundred persons, making the entire capacity of the church eight hundred. A row of oak pillars run through the building on each side, supporting the new portion, and adding gracefully to the attractions of the audience room. The side walls are painted a light cream color, while the chancel walls are covered with an elegant gold paper, giving it a chaste and unique appearance. The pews are all cushioned in crimson damask, and the aisles are carpeted with a neat pattern of crimson and black. The gas fixtures are handsomely bronzed, and each burner is now improved with a globe of ground glass. We cannot speak too highly of the neat and tasteful appearance of the edifice, as it now appears, and had the old ceiling been taken out, and an open roof allowed in its place, the *tout ensemble* would have been almost perfect. The entire cost of the improvements is already $3,500, and to the indomitable energy and industry of the good Rector, Rev. Dr. Bishop, is due the pleasing fact that but a very small portion of this sum remains unpaid.

The architect, G. P. Randall, Esq., who is himself a vestryman of the church, has given much time and labor to the matter, and the result is highly creditable to him, as, when the work was entrusted to his care, the vestry were well satisfied it would be. The attendance at the opening service yesterday was large, and much gratification was expressed by the congregation at once more meeting together in the old church. The members of the choir, by constant practice and untiring labor, have greatly improved themselves, and give evidence of their intention to make the music a marked feature of the service.

Before the sermon, Dr. Bishop, standing in the chancel, congratulated the people upon the completion of their house of worship. He hoped that with the enlarged accommodations which were provided, there would come also a powerful outpouring of the spirit of God, and that the church would not only increase in numbers, but that "grace would much more abound." His sermon was from the text, "For I determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ, and him crucified," and was an able and eloquent exposition of the doctrine of the cross, the foundation of the church. After the sermon, the Holy Communion was administered to about one hundred communicants. The Rev. Dr. Trimble assisted the Rector throughout the interesting services.

Laying the Corner Stone of St. Peter's Church.

Some weeks since the German Society of Catholics in the parish of St. Peter commenced the erection of a new Church on the southwest corner of Clark and Polk streets, on the same lot where the congregation, under the ministrations of Father Mayer have worshipped since the year 1842, in the small wooden structure on the southern part of the lot. The foundation of the new edifice is already laid, and yesterday being the feast of St. Peter, was chosen for the laying of the corner stone. The ceremony was performed in an impressive manner, by Right Rev. James Duggan, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese, who afterwards preached an appropriate sermon to the people in English, in which he compared the Catholic Church to the Church of the world, of which Christ himself is the chief corner stone—an edifice so vast as to embrace all men of all nations who shall believe on him.

The ceremonies were rather unceremoniously concluded, owing to the thunder storm which so suddenly came down upon them about 4 o'clock, cooling the ardor of the attendants. A large number of Catholics were present, the principal portion of whom marched to the site in procession from the German Hall, corner of Indiana and Wells street, headed by Vass & Dean's Light Guard Band. The following named societies, "with banner, and with badge," were in the procession:

St. Vincent's Benevolent Society.
Young Men's Arch Confraternity of St. Michael's.
St. Alphonsus' Society, from St. Michael's Parish.
St. Benedictus' Young Men's Society, from St. Joseph's Parish.
St. Benedictus' Benevolent Society.
St. Joseph's Society.
St. Peter's Society.
St. Franciscus' Society.

In the leaden box in the corner stone were deposited specimens of the coins and publications of the present day, with the names of the officers of the Government, State, and City, Bishop of the Diocese, etc. The inscription was in Latin, and very full and comprehensive.

The plans of the Church have been prepared by Augustus Bauer, who is architect and superintendent of the work. Wallbaum & Baumann are the builders.

The new church will be 170 feet long by 75 feet in extreme breadth, from outside to outside of towers, with a clear breadth of 63 feet inside. The tops of the towers will be 150 feet from the ground, and the edifice will seat comfortably more than one thousand persons. The prominent side entrance will be on Clark street. The fronts of the building will be of pressed brick with stone trimmings. Over the principal entrance there will be a niche in which will be placed a full size statue of the patron saint, the Apostle Peter.

The style of the building will be that called the Byzantine, the model of which, as the name imports, is found rather in the eastern than in the Western Churches, its general appearance being much akin to the Gothic. The windows will be double, and filled in with elegant tracery of stone; they will be seventeen feet high. The Church, altogether, will be one of the finest in the West, both in external appearance and internal decoration. It will cost $80,000, and, best of all, the money is nearly all subscribed for its completion.

Death of John D. Campbell.

In connection with his many warm friends in this city and the West, we are deeply pained to learn of the sudden death of JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Esq., Superintendent of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad.

Mr. Campbell left his residence in Adrian a few days ago, in perfect health, with his family, for a brief sojourn in the East, was suddenly taken ill, and died very unexpectedly at the Revere House in Boston on Saturday morning. His remains were dispatched on Saturday night by a special train, and will reach Adrian about one o'clock Monday morning.

A man of remarkable executive ability, of wonderful energy, of unblemished integrity, of large and noble heart, respected and beloved in all the relations of life, has fallen in the full prime and vigor of his days. The several years spent in the Military Academy at West Point, his experience upon the Vermont Central and several other New England Railroads, as well as his experience gained while in charge of Railroads in Canada, and upon his model Michigan Southern, gave him the reputation of being the best railroad manager in the West, and, in some respects, the best in the United States. He was selected as the most efficient and accomplished Engineer, to construct the Floating Bridge from Rouse's Point to the Vermont shore—a connecting link between the Eastern and Canada lines. This difficult task of bridging Lake Champlain was accomplished by Mr. Campbell successfully, on a plan of his own invention. He was afterwards appointed Chief Engineer of the Montreal and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, to construct the docks at South Montreal, and there remain a lasting monument to his skill. The Government appointed him the Military Superintendent of Railroads, which honor he declined. The vast interests of the road which he had so ably managed, will long miss that clear and vigorous intellect, that energetic and thorough spirit which inspired all with whom he came in contact. But to those who best knew him, his family and friends, his loss is irreparable. The frank, outspoken, hearty friend, loyal, earnest, true, has passed away forever.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COURT—APPEAL IN ADMIRALTY.—One of the most interesting and important cases of Admiralty that has recently been tried was that of O. L. Hough, *et al.* libellants, *vs.* the Western Transportation Company, appealed from the District Court in October, 1856, the libellants were owners of real estate on the North Branch of the Chicago river, on which they had erected a packing house, and a private wharf, with shedding. A large amount of personal property was lying on the wharf, under the shed, and in the packing house. The propeller Falcon, which was owned by the respondents, had taken on freight, on the Chicago river for Buffalo, and in backing down stream to go to sea, being overtaken by a dense fog, she moored to the wharf of the libellants against the remonstrance of their agents. During the night, through carelessness or negligence, the propeller took fire, and was burned, and the fire extended to the land and consumed the packing house, personal property and wharf. The property destroyed was worth over $180,000.

The answer of the respondents denies that the propeller was burned through the fault or negligence of her officers or crew, and avers that the warehouse took fire from the negligence of the agents of the libellants.

The facts in the case were not argued by counsel or considered by the court. The question turned wholly on the jurisdiction of a Court of Admiralty, and was ably and elaborately argued by eminent counsel. The Proctor for the libellant maintained the jurisdiction of the admiralty, in an argument remarkable for the plausibility of its reasoning, and the richness of its illustration.

The Court held that this branch of Admiralty jurisdiction depends on locality, and that Admiralty has no jurisdiction over a tort unless the injury has its consummation on water.

Where a tort is committed on the land, it can only be determined in a common law court.

In this case the cause of the injury, viz: the burning propeller, was on the river, but the consummation of it, the ground of action, was on land. It was not a maritime tort.

The libel was dismissed for want of jurisdiction, thereby affirming the judgment of the District Court.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Judge Drummond on Saturday ordered the issue of a writ of *habeas corpus* to Provost Marshal William James, at the instance of Edward Williams, of Chicago, whose son, Edward Williams, is in the custody of the said Marshal, upon the charge of being a deserter from the army of the United States. The petitioner alleges that his son is not a deserter, never having been enlisted; nor has he signed any muster roll of any company of any regiment of the United States.

The writ is returnable to-day.

In this Court, Judge Drummond will hear motions in chancery till the middle of the ensuing week, and then adjourn.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Chief Justice Wilson, of the Superior Court, will open this court for the August term to-day. No jury will be empanneled, nor will any motions be heard during the present term, it being the intention of the court to take action only in cases of default.

HABEAS CORPUS IN THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The *habeas corpus* case of Senter vs. Weinberg was disposed of on Saturday by Judge Williams. It will be recollected by our readers that one Senter of Indiana bound his son out to a farmer in that State, and that respondent, by misrepresentation, became possessed of the youth and brought him to Carville, near this city, some eleven months since, the parent until a week ago being in utter ignorance of the whereabouts of his child. The case, in which the father sought to recover his son, was heard by Judge Williams on Thursday, when the relator stated that he was desirous of having the custody of his child, and he alleged that from facts which had come to his knowledge his son was being cruelly used by his present custodian, and that his moral and religious training was being entirely neglected. Judge Williams then informed the relator that, as respondent could produce no authority for retaining the youth in his possession, he could discharge him, but in the absence of proof that he would be better cared for, provided the custody were transferred to the father, he could not comply with the full requirements of the writ, and the case was adjourned till Saturday. On the final hearing of the case, such evidence was adduced as proved that the interests of the youth would be more effectually promoted by his being transferred to paternal care, and he was accordingly delivered to the relator.

FEES FOR GRANTING GUARDIANSHIP IN THE COOK COUNTY COURT.

In the County Court—in the matter of the grant of guardianship of Anna D Manss, *et al*—*ex parte* the motion was to retax costs upon the following fee bills rendered by the clerk:

Swear and file affidavit, 10; file petition, 5; enter appointment, 20; order bond, 20	$0.55
Take bond 5; swear securities 10; order approving bond 20; file bond 5; order recording bond 30	1.05
Record bond 35; order letters 20; letters and record 75; order record letters 20	1.50
Copy letters 30; file copy 5; make enter bill of costs 20	0.55
Copy bill of costs 20	0.20
Total	$3 85

Judge Bradwell, in giving the opinion of the Court, among other things, said it is the duty of the County Judge to look after, guard and protect the interests of minors throughout his county, who are without parents, and see that no charge is allowed against their estates, unless by authority of law, and at the same time upon a motion of this kind to allow to the clerk of his court all to which the law entitles him, and no more. The amount in this case is so small that it is only important in defining the sum that will hereafter be allowed for similar services in the settlement of guardian accounts in this court.

In the case of the Wilmer minors, decided by this court only a few days ago, it was held that the clerk had no right to tax, as costs, one dollar for writing a petition and twenty five cents for writing an affidavit; thereby reducing the taxable costs in obtaining letters of guardianship from five dollars to less than four. And now the Court is asked by a retaxation to reduce it still lower.

When the clerk took the office he entered into a contract with the people to do the duties of the office for the fees provided by the statute; and when he has done an official service, he must look to the statute to find the sum he is to receive for that service. Let us test this fee bill by that rule. Six orders are charged at twenty cents each, including an order to record the letters. I have searched the records of this court in vain to find in similar cases any such orders entered. The law provides that they shall be recorded, and no order is necessary for that purpose.

Instead of six, only two orders have been entered in this case, for which the clerk is entitled to 20 cents each. The proper fee for recording the bond is 30 cents. The charge for copy of letters and filing of the same is not proper, the letters being recorded, no copy of them is required to be kept. The fee bill being for too large a sum, all the fees for taxation are forfeited.

The remainder of the items is correct, and the amount of fees in this case due from the guardian is $2.30. Let the costs be retaxed accordingly.

RECORDER'S COURT.

The August term of this court will commence to-day and terminate on Wednesday. No jury will be empanneled, and nothing but civil cases will be tried.

INTERNAL REVENUE FOR COOK COUNTY.

Annual Statement of the Assessor to July 1st, 1863.

Below we present a table showing the annual assessment of Income, License, Billiard Tables, Carriages, Silver Plate, &c., in the several Divisions of this district to July 1st, 1863. In order that the table may be better understood we give the boundaries of the several Divisions in Cook county, with the name of the Assistant Assessors in each district:

Principal office in Dickey's Building, opposite Tremont House, Philip Wadsworth, Assessor; C. R. Field, Chief Assistant Assessor.

1st Division comprises the towns of Hyde Park, and all that portion of the City of Chicago which lies between State street and Lake Michigan. George Anderson, Assistant Assessor, office 167 State street.

2d Division comprises all that portion of the city of Chicago, and that part of the Town of South Chicago, which lies due south of Randolph, between Clark and State streets. Wm. B. H. Gray, Assistant Assessor, office 74 Dearborn street.

3d Division comprises all that portion of the city of Chicago north of South street and between Clark street and Chicago river. Harvey Danks, Assistant Assessor, office 157 Randolph street.

4th Division comprises all that portion of the city of West Chicago which lies between Harrison, or a line running due west therefrom, and Kinzie, or a line running due west therefrom, except so much of West Chicago as lies between Randolph and Kinzie streets, east of Reuben street. T. C. Brown, Assistant Assessor, office West Market Hall.

5th Division comprises that portion of the city of Chicago lying north of West Kinzie and west of North Branch of Chicago river; also so much as lies between West Randolph and West Kinzie east of Reuben. B. H Bruns, Assistant Assessor, office West Market Hall.

6th Division comprises all that portion of the city of Chicago and the town of north Chicago lying between Lasalle and north branch of Chicago river. Fred Becker, Assistant Assessor, office corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

7th Division comprises that portion of the city of Chicago and the Town of Lake View lying between North Dearborn and Lake Michigan. Halsey W. Scoville, Assistant Assessor, office corner Rush and North Water streets.

8th Division comprises all that portion of the city of Chicago and that part of the Town of West Chicago lying north of Illinois and Michigan Canal and south of Harrison street. Wendell R. King, Assistant Assessor, office Lumber street, near Canal.

9th Division comprises the towns of Bloom, Rich, Thornton, Bremen, Orland, Palos, Lemont, Worth and Calumet. C. B. Sammons, Assistant Assessor, office Blue Island.

10th Division comprises the towns of Lake, Lyons, Proviso, Cicero, Leyden and Jefferson. James Michie, Assistant Assessor, office town of Lyons.

11th Division comprises towns of Barrington, Hanover, Palatine, Wheeling, Schaumberg, Elk Grove, Maine, Niles, Northfield, New Trier, and Evanston. Jerome W. Kingsley, Assistant Assessor, office town of Barrington.

12th Division comprises all that portion of the city of Chicago and town of North Chicago lying between North Lasalle and North Dearborn streets. A. H. Hoge, Assistant Assessor, office Ewing's Block.

13th Division comprises that portion of the city of Chicago lying north of Randolph, between Clark and State streets. L. H. Streeter, Assistant Assessor, office 11 Dickey's building.

The annual assessment of Income, License, Carriages, Billiard Tables, and Silver Plate, in the several divisions of this district, to July 1st, 1863, is as follows:

Divisions	Class A Income	Class B License	Class C Car. S. P. & B. T.	Total
1st	47,521.47	9,021.90	1,018 34	57,561.71
2d	7,725 55	4,433 65	218 00	12,377.20
3d	59,965.87	15,179 75	404.32	75,549 94
4th	3,171.60	2,624.37	58 40	5,769 37
5th	4,305.56	2,458 62	12.00	6,776 18
6th	9,198.50	3,658.48	94.20	12,946.48
7th	3,212.17	1,336 69	98.49	4,647.35
8th	1,626.19	1,978 85	55.65	3,659.20
9th	266 15	1,514.08	30.20	1,810.43
10th	8 46	895 00	8 00	406.46
11th	291 51	1,335 01	16.00	1,642.52
12th	2,058.38	1,270 96	6.18	3,307.52
13th	48,502.26	8,725.28	214.00	57,442 54
Total	185,810 27	53,908.64	2,229.08	241,947 99

We are requested by Philip Wadsworth, Assessor, to state that all persons who are liable for Income, License tax, or any Hackmen or others owning any Carriages, Billiard Tables, or Silver Plate, and not having made return of same as required under the Internal Revenue Law of the United States, that the annual list will be closed the 15th day of August, 1863, and to all assessments made after this time there will be added all the fines and penalties prescribed by law.

Business men should also understand that removal from one location to another does not pay their tax, but that wherever they go in the United States they are liable to be assessed; hence those who have established themselves in business here, and have made no returns of their business for the past year, will make their returns in this District or suffer the penalty of evasion.

Annual Excursion and Pic Nic to Forrest Bay Grove, August 3d.

The colored citizens of Chicago have for the past ten years celebrated the emancipation of British West Indies, which gave liberty to eight hundred thousand bondmen, on the 1st day of August, 1834. But the events which have taken place in this country within the past two years are of far more importance to them than any act which has transpired upon British soil. It was certainly a praiseworthy act for England to liberate her colonies by purchase, and the African race should feel that she has been their benefactor; but viewing from their stand point the Proclamation of January 1st, 1863—the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in our national territories; the recognition of Hayti and Liberia; and last but not least, the acknowledgment of colored men as citizens, and their acceptance as soldiers to aid in putting down this hellish rebellion; they lose sight of all that is foreign, and like true and loyal Americans, they wish to commemorate those events for which they have been praying for the last eighty-seven years, and have selected Monday, August 3d as a day of jubilee and thanksgiving. St. Louis, Racine, Kenosha, Milwaukee and Detroit will send large delegations to join our colored citizens in their praises to God for such estimable boons bestowed upon an enslaved race.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS.—We would call the attention of our friends and readers to the large sale of condemned and captured Government horses, mares, mules, &c., at present progressing at the stock mart of E. & W. Morgan, corner of Fifth and Carr streets, St. Louis, Mo. During the week several hundred head of mules, with a large number of horses and mares, will be sold. This is a rare opportunity for farmers and stock dealers to supply themselves at reasonable prices. A great proportion of this stock is merely run down, and with care and attention can be recuperated and made serviceable for farming and other purposes. The sale will be continued for several weeks. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

THE BRIDGEPORT NUISANCE.—After six weeks constant and highly scented labor, employing all the men from Bridewell, and such others as could be induced to labor there, the Health officer and Policemen who had the work in charge, completed their labors on Tuesday last. They have buried deep all the offensive material, yet during the past two or three warm days, the residents of South Chicago and passengers on horse cars anywhere beyond 22d street, have had a nasal reminder of Bridgeport.

"You may break, you may ruin the vase, if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."

HELD TO BAIL.—In the stabbing case on Halsted street, an account of which appeared in Saturday's TRIBUNE, the defendant was arraigned Saturday morning at the Police Court, when it appeared that the wounded man was in such condition, physically, that he was unable to be present. The Court thereupon held Sigmund to bail for further examination on Tuesday next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the sum of $1,000.

The Catholic Clergy and the National Thanksgiving Day.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Duggan has addressed the following circular letter to the clergy of his Diocese, enjoining the observance of the day set apart by the National Executive, with proper solemnity:

CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.

REV. DEAR SIR: His Excellency, the President of the United States, having appointed Thursday, the 6th day of August next, as a day of national thanksgiving, praise and prayer, the Right Rev. Bishop requires that the same day be observed by you and your congregation, with all the piety and solemnity becoming the occasion.

With that intention you will celebrate high mass, to which the faithful shall be duly invited, and you will not fail to remind them of their duty of praying for the pious intentions of our Chief Magistrate, that Almighty God, in his boundless mercy and infinite goodness, would deign to "lead the whole nation through the paths of repentance and submission to the Divine will, back to the perfect enjoyment of Union and of fraternal peace." By order of the

RT. REV. BISHOP DUGGAN.
T. J. BUTLER, D. D., Secretary.

DEARBORN LIGHT ARTILLERY.—The regular monthly meeting of this company takes place this Monday evening. Every member is expected to be on hand without fail at 8 o'clock sharp.

☞ We would call attention to the advertisement of Stock, Fixtures and Lease of the well known house of W. C. Whitcher, Cincinnati, O.

☞ A complete guide for pleasure travellers on the lakes; a full description of lakes Superior, Michigan and Huron, for sale by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.—Read about Bounties and Pensions, on the first page of to-day's TRIBUNE. jy31-3t

☞ F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph Street, is selling Paper Hangings at less than New York prices at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms. jy7-4w

☞ Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, arising from Specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skilln Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. jy19-4w

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 1, 1863.

The gold market to-day opened firmer, in consequence of the improved tone of the early (curbstone) dispatches from Wall street—the market being quoted at 129¾. Before the close of the first board, however, the quotations fell to 128@128¼, and the firmness here gave way again. The brokers paid 127@127¼, but in the early part of the day some sales were made to speculators at 128. The market closed dull.

The market for Eastern exchange remains unusually firm—the bankers paying ¼ per cent. and selling at ½ per cent. premium. Some bankers, however, were paying as high as 15@18, in order to get sufficient to supply their customers. There is very little exchange making, and the supply cannot but be very light for thirty days to come.

Currency is still plenty and discounts easy at 7@8 per cent. discount. There is very little demand for money by produce dealers.

—At Cincinnati on the 31st, New York exchange was selling at ½ per cent. premium. Money was abundant at 6@8 per cent. Kentucky and Indiana currency was dull at ½@1 per cent. premium.

—At St. Louis, on the 31st, New York exchange was a shade easier—the bankers drawing to their customers at $1.25@2.50 per thousand. In the matter of national banks in Missouri, the country is ahead of the city. A bank has already been fully organized in the town of Columbia. The President is D. H. Hickman, esq., the Cashier R. B. Price, esq. These gentlemen were respectively President and Cashier of the Columbia Branch of the Exchange Bank, which branch has separated from the parent bank, and liquidated in full. The old Columbia Bank was one of the most ably conducted banks in the State. Under the management of the officers of the old bank, the new one promises to take a high position among the banking institutions of the country, and to maintain that position. The St. Louis *Democrat* says that "It is a question whether a bank operating under "a State charter would be permitted to adopt the "national system before the old concern has gone "into liquidation."

—It is rumored that Mr. Chase has been offered by capitalists in Germany, the money, at par, for a five per cent. thirty-year loan. If the offer were accepted, the 6s of 1881, and the 5-20s could not remain at their present price.

—A meeting of the bond-holders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was held on Thursday in New York, at which the plan of the managers of the company to convert the second mortgage bonds into a preferred stock was unanimously approved. For $1,000 6 per cent. bonds the holder receives $1,200 of 7 per cent. preferred stock, secured by a mortgage upon the whole road, which is fifty miles more than was covered by the second mortgage bonds.

—The loan market in New York is easy, and money is freely offered to first class brokers at 5 per cent. The N. Y. Evening *Post* says: "The "strict scrutiny as to securities and margins is for "the present relaxed, and although some of our "capitalists are apprehensive that there are causes in operation which bid fair to produce stringency, still, at present, capital is abundant; "lenders show a most compliant disposition, and "a growing spirit of speculation is stimulated." Another New York paper says: "Money is pouring into Wall street from all parts of the country, for employment."

—The President of the Union Bank, Rochester, cautions the public against receiving $20's on that institution, as none of that denomination are paid out, and the plate is to be destroyed, to beat the counterfeiters.

—We learn from the latest English papers that the rates of interest allowed on deposits in London are as follows:

Joint stock banks	*3	per cent
Discount houses, at call	3	"
Do, with seven days' notice	3¼	"

* At the London and Westminster, 2 per cent. only on sums below £500.

—Concerning the Colorado gold mines, the following testimony from Prof. Kent, is of interest:

NEW YORK, July 27, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your note as to the richness of the gold mines of Colorado, I beg leave to state that during the past year I have received samples of ore from numerous veins of that region, and agreeably to your request, have made an assay from a mixture of equal portions of these ores, from different lodes. I find the average value to be $124 07 ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs, or about $1,000 ⅌ cord, thus proving that these ores are highly valuable and equal, if not superior, to any in the world. Yours, very respectfully,

EDWARD N. KENT, Chemist.

THEODORE HYATT, Esq., President Gold Mining Company of Colorado, No. 23 William street.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 1, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	B'rly, bu.
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	....	....	54317	....	....	....
G & C U R R	400	2000	2500	900	....	61
R I R R	16	1400	8150	....	....	....
Ill C R R	800	4900	11550	1900	....	....
C B & Q R R	830	2579	15065	4030	308	....
N W R R	300	1480	....	1600	....	1200
A & St L R R	800	660	4680	....	....	....
Total	1536	12939	91263	7735	308	1261

	Grass seed, lbs.	Live Hogs, No.	Wool, lbs.	Beef Cattle, No.	Hides, lbs.	High w'ns, brls.
G & C U R R	....	....	786	520	....	50
R I R R	....	825	314	....	....	....
Ill C R R	....	350	160	400	....	300
C B & Q R R	....	2313	142	4153	7203	....
N W R R	....	....	107	5560	1500	....
A. & St. L. R R	....	505	238	....	....	....
Total	....	3993	1227	10633	8704	350

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barl'y, bu.
Buffalo	4000	19500	173000	....	....	....
Oswego	400	14000	18000	....	....	....
Pt Sarnia	1069	....	18000	....	....	....
Total	5469	33500	209000	....	....	....

The reported advance in gold by the early dispatches caused a temporary firmness in the general markets this morning; but in the absence of any speculative demand, and with but a limited inquiry by shippers, there was no improvement in prices.

There was a fair inquiry for winter wheat, and the market was steady and firm at $1.03@1.03½ for new No. 2 Red; 96c for old No. 2 Red; and 87@88c for old Rejected Red—the market closing firm. Spring Wheat, however, was neglected, and the market was dull and a shade lower—with trifling sales of No. 1 Spring at 98@1.01½; No. 2 Spring at 88@90c; and Rejected Spring at 78c.

There were some transactions in flour of importance, but the terms were private. The general tone of the market, however, was one of depression.

The Corn market opened firm at yesterday's outside quotations, but it closed quiet and unchanged—with light transactions at 50½c for Canal Mixed afloat; 49@49½c for Mixed Corn in store; and 47@47½c for Rejected in store. The market at the close was quiet at 49c for Mixed.

Oats were dull and 2c ⅌ bu lower—with sales of old No. 1 at 48@50c—closing at the inside figure. New No. 1 Oats are offered at 45c in store, for delivery all this month seller's option. Rye was quiet at 61c. Prime Barley was firm.

Highwines advanced ½@¾c—with sales early at 41c, closing at 41½@41¾c. Provisions were quiet but firm.

Freights were dull—only two engagements being made, at 7½c for Wheat to Oswego, and 7½c for Rye to Kingston.

The market for Beef Cattle was at a complete stand-still to-day. Neither shippers, speculators or contractors evinced any disposition to operate, and the market closed heavy and dull at a decline of ¼c on the closing prices of this day week.

Live Hogs were dull and neglected, and the market closed dull at a decline of 25c ⅌ 100 lbs.

Albany Lumber Market—July 29.

Lumber arrived freely till the latter part of last week, when it was kept back by the breaks. The receipts, however, continue from the Northern Canal, and the Erie Canal is now reported in navigable order, and lumber is expected here by to-morrow.

The sales are brisk, many New York, Eastern and Philadelphia buyers purchasing largely for winter stock, judging that it may be laid in at lower prices than hereafter during the season.

Prices are firm, with a tendency towards an advance on most kinds, and which has already been realized by some dealers—the maximum figures in our list being the general ruling price.

The shipments have been large, and all vessels offering have obtained ready freights at high rates.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain canals during the third week in July, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	10,256,600	2,711	....	4,557,472
1861	5,007,943	718	....	11,703,700
1862	13,191,607	3,111	....	9,424,500
1863	7,449,518	473	17,321	5,905,800

The receipts during the week of boards and scantling show a falling off of nearly 100 per cent. compared with the corresponding week of last year.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain canals, from the opening of navigation to July 23d, in the year named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	138,440,600	29,885	34,468	42,257,679
1861	71,599,873	17,935	252	44,593,130
1862	100,322,767	18,596	50,126	67,820,364
1863	78,005,252	8,925	103,817	60,212,860

The following are the ruling prices at the leading yards:

Pine—Clear ⅌ M	$40.00@42.00
—4th quality	35.00@37.00
—Select box	30.00@33.00
—Chemung box	00.00@22.00
—Box	19.00@21.00
—Box, 1	16.00@16.00
—Piece Plank, 11 inch, each	00.34@00.36
10 inch	00.30@00.33
2d quality	00.28@00.28
culls	00 00@00.00

St. Louis Markets—July 31.

The market for corn was heavy, and for all except pure white from 1 to 3c ⅌ bushel lower with sales of 1,460 sks at 58 to 61c for mixed and yellow, and 80@82c ⅌ bushel for pure white. The market for oats was very dull, and the business small. Reported sales amounted to only about 1,000 sks at 70@71c ⅌ bushel for new and old. A lot of 200 sks new choice fall barley was reported at $1.15 ⅌ bushel. No sale of rye.

Business in bacon evinced considerable stiffness in the market. Sales were reported of 10 casks and 70 000 lbs country clear sides at 8c, and 10,000 lbs pork house cured shoulders at 5½c ⅌ lb.

Whisky was inactive at the price, with small receipts and sales. The sales reported were 86 bbls in small lots at 42c per gallon. Hay was sold at $1 10 per 100 lbs delivered. Hides steady at 15c for flint. Wool in languid demand at 50@55c for washed, and 38@40c for unwashed. A lot of feathers was reported at 43c per lb.

Wool in Michigan.

MONROE.—The wool market continues dull, with very little offering, prices being pretty well settled at 6@60c for the best grades. Probably nearly, or quite, one half the wool clip in Monroe county is yet in first hands.—*Commercial.*

TECUMSEH.—Since our last report there has been hardly wool enough in our market to establish a price. The range has been from 55 to 65c. Up to this time last year there has been bought in our market about 85,000 lbs [illegible] as this year. Many farmers would sell now at 60c, but buyers don't see any money in it at that price at present. If farmers would all hold their wool they might possibly bring buyers to terms, but in some locations they are selling for what they can get.—*Herald.*

The Crops in Minnesota.

[From the St. Paul Press.]

In Stearns county, the yield generally will be much better than anticipated. Barley and rye was slightly injured, corn looks well, and wheat and oats excellent in quality. In Mower county the wheat harvest has already commenced and the yield turns out well. In Washington county the crops have suffered from the drouth, but the wheat crop in particular will not be an average crop. In Hennepin county the wheat looks bad, but in Carver and McCloud counties there will be a fair crop. In Scott county, the wheat has suffered from the drouth, and the yield on the average will be about half a crop. In Olmsted county wheat will yield about ¾ of an average crop.

Baltimore Provision Market—July 30.

The market for provisions is very dull. There is the usual amount of jobbing trade, but it is impossible to effect large sales. We quote as follows, viz:

Mess Pork $12.50 for old and $14.25@14.50 for new; Mess Beef at $13.50@15.00 for Western, and $15.00@16.00 ⅌ brl for Baltimore packed. Bacon—Shoulders 5½@6c; sides 6¾@7c; plain and shipping Hams 9@10c; sugar-cured and fancy do 11½@13c. Bulk Meat—Shoulders, held at 5¼@5½c; and sides at 6¾@6¾c; no hams in the market. Lard—Western in brls and tierces 10@10½c; do in kegs 12c; city rendered 10c, and refined 13c ⅌ lb.

Army Awards at Cincinnati.

The following awards for army supplies were made yesterday, by Major DuBarry, U. S. Commissary of Subsistence at Cincinnati:

300,000 lbs	Hard Bread, Burbeck & Haight.	3 50
60,000 lbs	Roasted Coffee, T. R. Biggs & Co	33.25
60,000 lbs	Brown Sugar, Wm. Glenn & Sons	11.75
60,000 lbs	Brown Sugar, Bare, Harding & Howell	11.62½
10,000 lbs	Star Candles, Emery Son's	19.23
20,000 lbs	Soap, Procter & Gamble	7.18
1,000 lbs	Dried Apples, G. J. Penny	4.50
6,000 lbs	" " S. S. Cooper	6
6,000 lbs	" " Horner & Gaff	6

Toledo Grain Market—July 31.

Received, 22,927 bu wheat, 11,687 bu corn. Wheat—sales this forenoon—1,576 bu amber Mich. at $1.10; 1,425 bu No. 1 Red at $1.09. The market for these grades is steady. Buyers offered $1.06 for No. 2 Red, but sellers would not come down. Corn—Unchanged; sales this morning of 700 bu and 350 bu rejected at 51c. Oats—We hear of no transactions. Rye—Quiet, no sales. Barley—None on the market; it would command 65@70c for Spring, and 70@75c for Winter. Freights—Dull and unchanged; to Buffalo, 2¾@3½c; to Oswego, 6c.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Aug. 1, 1863.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city during the past week, ending to-day, compare as follows:

	Beeves. No.	Hogs. No.
Week ending Aug. 1	7,064	17,106
Week ending July 25	5,562	12,908
Week ending July 18	5,737	11,627
Week ending July 11	3,466	9,831
Week ending July 4	5,637	10,260
Week ending June 27	7,257	13,519
Week ending June 20	6,569	19,060
Week ending June 13	5,660	14,407
Week ending June 1	5,910	13,808

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs. ⅌ 100 lbs
Mich. Cent. & Mich. South. large cars	$50	30 cts
Cars of 210 feet	45	30 "
Michigan Central, small cars	40	30 "
TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.		
Mich. Cent. & Mich. South. large cars	$85	53 cts
Cars of 210 feet	73	53 "
Michigan Central, small cars	66	53 "
Fort Wayne cars, 224 feet	77	53 "
TO PITTSBURGH.		
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. cars of 224 feet	$77	50 cts
Michigan Southern, large cars	80	50 "
do do cars of 200 feet	68	50 "

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 2½c ⅌ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle for the week ending to-day, amount, according to the daily receipts posted on 'Change, to 7,064 head. This is 1,502 more than last week, and 4,557 more than the corresponding week of last year.

THE OPENING OF THE MARKET.

Thursday, July 30.—Notwithstanding that this is the busiest season of the year among the farming community, there was a large supply of cattle in the yards this morning; but, although larger in numbers they were of about the same quality as last week. Some lots were very fair shipping bullocks, but the greater proportion consisted of common to medium; however, taken together they were below average. The decline of ¼@½c on all grades in New York last Tuesday, prevented most if not all, of our local shippers from operating, and consequently the best lots will go through on owners' account. On government account there was no inquiry of any moment, as the new contractors will not make any requisitions before the middle of August, and the speculators seeing no chance to "turn a penny," kept out of the ring. Some of them becoming disgusted at the losses they have sustained during the past two months have retired from the business and turmoil and turned their attention to speculating in cavalry horses, for which there is an active inquiry. A good many droves that last week would have brought 4c, found it very difficult to obtain 3½c for to-day, while others that would have sold readily at 3½c, the holders are obliged to slip through, as they could not obtain an offer for them. On Friday morning the arrivals were numerous, which added to the number left over the day previous, argued a very poor prospect for the drovers, as there was no demand from any quarter. Taken in all its bearings it is the hardest opening we have seen in some time, and there is every prospect that there will be a decided and rapid decline to-morrow.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Saturday Evening, Aug. 1.—The close of the market has been equal to, if not worse, than the opening. There was a goodly number of fresh cattle on the market this morning in addition to what were left over from yesterday, and such was the reluctance of operators to purchase that they refused to buy at any price. One reason for this, is the poor miserable quality of the cattle in market, which look as if they came from a "state" of starvation, instead of the corn cribs of Illinois and Iowa. No doubt this is owing to the prevailing opinion among the farmers of the central part of this State, that the corn crop promises to be below an average, and that it will pay better to market their stock and hold on to the corn. We reduce our quotations ¼c on all grades, as that is about the average decline on the sales made. The market closed dull and heavy, with a prospect of a further decline next week; in fact some of the knowing ones say that it will drop until it reaches last year's prices. We give closing quotations as follows:

Premium	$4.25@4.50
Extra shipping	3.90@4.00
Good	2.75@3.25
Common to medium	2.25@2.50

DROVE NOTES.

We give the following sales during the week. Some lots were sold by the head on an estimated weight. Sometimes this is given rather high, but those sold by actual weight will justify our quotations.

Rixby sold Hughes 11 head, averaging 1144 lbs, at $3 15.

Geo. Groves sold Morris & Co. 86 head good state steers, averaging 1300 lbs, at $52.50 per head.

McBeth sold Morris & Co. 31 cows at $23.00 per head.

Major sold Morris & Co. 46 Missouri cows at $25.00 per head.

Hutchinson sold Morris 28 rough steers at $34.00 per head.

Mills sold Daube 19 head at $25.03 per head.

Gregory sold Higland 18 head, averaging 1025 lbs, at $3.85.

Adams sold Hastings & Co. 84 head, averaging 1195 lbs, at $3.25.

Hastings & Co, bought 800 head in small lots at $2.95.

Leach sold Hughes 19 head, averaging 1100 lbs, at $3.30.

Hyman & Ruble bought the following lots: 19 head, averaging 1,025 lbs at $3.93; 19 head, averaging 1,895 lbs at $3.75; 30 head, averaging 1,100 lbs at $3.80; 18 head, averaging 1,000 lbs at $3.60; 15 head, averaging 1 200 lbs at $3.00.

Adams sold Webb 16 head, averaging 1,140 lbs at $3 10.

Adams sold Holmes 13 head, averaging 1,150 lbs at $3.00.

Adams sold Funk 18 head, averaging 900 lbs at $2.75.

Morris, Binneman & Walsell sold Hoffman 261 head, averaging 1,093 lbs on p. t.

Leach sold Moore 50 head, averaging 1,125 lbs at $3.50.

THE HOG MARKET.

The total receipts of Live Hogs at all the yards for the week ending to-day amount to 17,106. This is 4,204 more than last week, and 10,476 more than the corresponding week of last year.

Owing to the heavy receipts and a decline in New York the market has ended dull with a downward tendency, and closes dull and heavy at a decline of 25c on this day week.

We quote:

Choice heavy	$4.20@4.35
Heavy	4.00@4.20
Medium	3.75@3.85

SHEEP—Good Mutton Sheep are in fair demand and firm. Stock Sheep dull. Sales were:

62 Sheep, averaging	98 lbs, at		$4.00
80 "	"	115	4.27
27 "	"		at $2.75 per head.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 1, 1863.

☞ *All grain sold "in store" is reported in this market report as subject to 2c storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid for the grain to the seller. When a transaction is made in which the seller pays the storage, it is reported "f. o. b." or "free of storage." All flour sales are quoted as "delivered," unless otherwise stated.*

FREIGHTS—Dull and neglected. The engagements were as follows:—To Oswego—Schr Flying Cloud, with wheat, at 7½c. To Kingston—Schr. B. F. Davy, with rye, at 7½c.

FLOUR—Received, 1,536 brls; shipped, 5,407 brls. Market dull and neglected. Sales:—100 brls "Nashville City" choice white winter extra, at $7.00; 900 brls "Champion" white winter extra on p. t.; 200 brls unsound spring extra at $2.00@3.50; 50 brls spring extra at $4.50.

BRAN—Scarce. Sales:—10 tons Bran in bulk at $10.00 on track; 10 tons do in bags at $20.50.

WHEAT—Received: 12,939 bu; shipped, 35,500. Market for winter wheat firm and steady; but spring grades were dull and lower. Sales:—WINTER—1200 bu new No. 2 Red in store at $1.03½; 2500 bu do at $1.03; 400 bu old No. 2 Red at 96c; 800 bu old Rejected Red at 88c; 800 bu do at 87½c. SPRING—400 bu No. 1 (in M. & S.'s) at $1.01½; 1600 bu do (in North side houses) at 98c; 4000 bu No. 2 Spring (in A. D. & Co. and in north side houses) at 90c; 2500 bu do at 89c; 400 do (in F. & T.'s) at 88c; 2000 bu Rejected Spring (in M. & S. and A. D. & Co.'s) at 78c.

CORN—Received: 91,263 bu; shipped: 209,000 bu. Market steady—closing quiet. Sales:—5,000 bu Canal Mixed afloat at 50½c; 4800 bu Canal Rejected afloat at 49½c; 60,000 bu Mixed Corn in store at 49½c; 20,000 bu do at 49¼c; 35,000 bu do at 49c; 3000 bu Rejected Corn in store at 47½c; 1000 bu do at 47c.

OATS—Received: 7,735 bu. Market declined 2c ⅌ bushel. Sales:—5000 bu No 1 in store at 50c; 1200 bu do at 49½c; 4000 bu do at 49c; 1200 bu do at 48c; 5000 bu do, for delivering next week, seller's option, at 48c.

RYE—Received, 308 bu. Market quiet. Sales:—1200 bu No. 1 in store at 61c.

BARLEY—Received, 1261 bu. Market firm. Sales:—400 bu No. 2 Barley (in M. & S.'s) at 85c in store; 75 bgs Barley by sample at 78c delivered.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 83@85c ⅌ gal.

BROOM CORN—5 tons common, loose, at $100 per ton.

BEANS—24 bushels Mixed at $3.

BUTTER—In good demand and firm. Sales:—32 firkins good at 13½c; 24 firkins prime at 14@14½c; 10 tubs choice dairy at 15c.

BAGGING—Market for Grain Bags firm. Lewiston Bags held at 60 and Stark Mill's "A" at 65c.

CHEESE—Quiet. Sales:—1000 lbs Western Reserve at 10c.

COFFEES—Are a shade easier. We quote: Rio 29@31c.

FISH—Are without change. We quote:

No. 1 White Fish	$5 12½@5.37½c
" 2 "	4.87½@5.12½c
" 1 Trout	4.75 @5.00

FRUITS—DRIED APPLES are in fair request and steady. Sales:—34 bbls N. Y. Apples at 7½c.

HIDES—Quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Dry Flint	16½@17c
" Salted	13½@14c
Green Salted	8½@ 8¾c
Green Country	7 @ 7½c

HIGHWINES—Market ½@¾c higher. Sales:—392 brls at 41c; 5 brls at 41½c; 100 brls do at 41¾c.

LUMBER—Sales:—Cargo Schr Carrie Woodford from Kalamazoo 85 m rafted boards from Chaffey's Mills at $12 50. SHINGLES—75,000 sawed from Kalamazoo at $3 30.

We give the following yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft.	$35.00@38.00
Second Clear, " "	31.00@33.00
Third Clear,	25.00@26.00
Stock Boards	18.00@20.00
Box or Select Boards	18.00@20.00
Common Boards, dry	16.00@ ....
" " green	15.00@15.50
Cull Boards	12.00@ ....
Fencing	15.00@16.00
First Clear Flooring, rough	31.00@32.00
Second Clear do do	26.00@ ....
Common do do	22.00@25.00
Siding Clear, dressed	18.00@20.00
Second Clear	17.00@ ....
" Common do	15.00@16.00
Long Joists	20.00@30.00
Shaved Shingles, A ⅌ M	3.75@ 4.00
do do No. 1	2.50@ ....
Cedar Shingles	3.50@ ....
Sawed Shingles, A	3.50@ 3.62½
do do No. 1	3.00@ 3.25
Lath, ⅌ 1,000 pcs	2.00@ ....
Posts, ⅌ 100	10.00@15.00
Pickets	14.00@15.00

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork is in good demand and firm at $12.50@12.75—holders of good brands asking $13.00. BULK MEATS scarce and firm. LARD steady. Sales:—166 trcs prime Kettle Leaf Lard, quarter bound pkgs., at 9c.

SALT—Market dull. Sales:—1000 bbls Onondago Fine at $2.10 del.

SUGARS—Raws are firm. Hard refined ½ higher. We quote: New Orleans 11¾@13; Porto Rico 11¼@13; Hard Refined 15½c.

SEEDS—Timothy in good demand and firm at $2.00—holders asking $2.12½@2.25. CLOVER—21 sks good at $5.50. FLAX—4 bgs at $1.00; 27 bgs prime new at $1.35.

TALLOW—Quiet and nominal at 9@9½c.

WOOL—5,000 lbs good fleece at 60c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—COTTON advanced, 63@64c for midling uplands.

FLOUR—Dull, heavy and declining, $4.90@5.70 for extra state; $5.30@5.50 for common to medium spring brands.

WHISKY—Dull and drooping, 44½@45c.

GRAIN—Wheat, dull and heavy for common grades. Sales at $1.00@1.14 for Chicago Spring, $1.07@1.20 for Ohio Club, $1.21@1.24 for Amber Iowa, $1.22@1.25 for Winter Red Western, $1.26@1.37 for Amber Michigan. Corn, very scarce, and a shade firmer, at 66½c for shipping Mixed in store. Oats, lower and heavy, at 65@70c.

PROVISIONS—Pork favors buyers and more doing: $11.50 for old mess; $12.75@13 new mess $10.75@1100 prime; $13.25@16.00 new prime mess. Total stock old and new, August 1st, 1863, 263,614 barrels. Same date last month, 286,101 barrels. Same date last year, 183,684 barrels. Beef dull.

Money continues easy and in large supply. Capital is seeking investment. Call loans are making at 5@6 per cent. Sterling Exchange is irregular and unsettled. 1st class bills opened at 141½, closed dull at 141@141½. Gold opening at 29½, advanced to 29¾, and declined to 27¾, closing heavy at 27¾. Government Stocks are dull, but the price is without the slightest change. Total shipments of specie to-day, $307,000.

BUFFALO, Aug. 1.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—WHEAT dull.

CORN—Quiet, nominal, 54c.

OATS and other grains quiet.

WHISKY—Steady, 43½c.

FREIGHTS—Canal freights 12c, corn 14c.

IMPORTS—Wheat imports since opening 1,923,079 brls flour; 8,807,349 bu wheat; 14,279,022 bu corn; 2,971,899 bu oats; 12,744 bu barley; 175,486 bu rye.

Foreign Markets.

Per steamer America.] [By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.

COTTON—Market firmer, with an advance of ¼d on all descriptions, and a partial advance of ½d on American.

BREADSTUFFS—Firm. Flour steady at 21@23s. Wheat buoyant; red Western and Southern 8s 3d@9s 3d; white Western and Southern 10s@11s; white 9s 6d@10s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef buoyant. Pork heavy. Bacon steady. Lard very dull. Sugar inactive. Coffee dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols 92¾@92⅞ for money. U. S. 5's advanced 6d; Erie 72; Ill. C. 23; M. C. 9; N. Y. C. 3; Ill. C. bonds declined 2.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... Aug. 1.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop J Barber, Robbins, St Joseph, sundries.
Bark Oneonta, Close, Buffalo, 1,350 tons coal.
Brig Powhattan, Foster, Buffalo, 120 m lumber.
Brig Lowell, Simons, Bay City, 140 m lumber.
Schr Monteagle, White, Bay City, 170 m lumber, 55 m lath.
Schr W. H. Craig, Woolson, Bay City, 3,000 brls salt.
Schr C Y Richmond, Wilson, Saginaw, 140 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Racer, Bryant, Erie, 375 tons coal.
Schr Summit, Gilson, Cleveland, 400 tons coal.
Schr El Tempo, Hughes, Manitowoc, 50 m shingles, 126 cds wood.
Schr St Lawrence, Thirkoff, Sheboygan, 88 cds wood.
Schr G Barber, Kirby, Grand Haven, 400 m shingles, 90 cds.
Schr Challenge, Reid, Grand Haven, 70 m lumber, 180 m lath.
Schr Zephyr, Cross, South Haven, 16 m staves.
Schr J L Stank, Smith, South Haven, 18 cds wood.
Schr Mary, Cowles, Muskegon, 60 cds wood.
Schr S M Thayer, Schlobohm, Muskegon, 65 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr S. Bates, Hannon, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Schr L C Irwin, Taylor, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Highland, Burke, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Persia, Ruyer, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Odd, Doherty, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Bell, Liston, Waukegan, 60 m lumber, 196 m shingles.
Schr Geo F Foster, Hansen, Waukegan, 75 m lumber.
Schr Gem, Rice, Wilkinson's Pier, 55 cds wood.
Schr Barney Eaton, Walsh, Lynch's Pier, 56 cds wood.
Schr Abaigail, Culliston, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Schr Curlew, Myers, Sturgeon Bay, 120 m lumber, 20 m shingles.
Schr Commencement, Vandis, Holland, 80 m staves.
Schr E. Hager, Walstrom, Oconto, 125 m lumber, 35 m lath.
Schr Seneca Chief, Thompson, Pentwater, 80 m lumber.
Schr Lady Jane, Ingass, Port Sable, 10 m lumber, 60 cds bolts.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Cedar River, 80 m lumber.
Schr Muskegon, McKee, Greenbush, 70 cds wood.
Schr Honest John, Embritt, Kalamazoo, 65 m lumber, 30 m shingles.
Schr Challenge, Crowell, Kalamazoo, 60 m lumber.
Schr Anna Craig, Boyd, Kingston, 350 tons salt.

CLEARED .... Aug. 1.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Mendota, Ween, Buffalo, 6,251 bu corn, 15,200 bu oats, 100 brls flour.
Prop Kenosha, Rewitt, Buffalo, 24 426 bu corn, 1,315 bu rye, 628 brls flour.
Prop Waterwitch, Ryder, Sarnia, 630 brls flour.
Bark John Breden, Donaldson, Milwaukee.
Bark Two Fannies, McDonald, Peshtigo, 31 brls pork.
Schr Stampede, Kyle, Buffalo, 16,800 bu corn.
Schr Flying Cloud, Borland, Oswego, 15,000 bu wheat.

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, July 31, 1863.

UP—Props Nile, Sun, Empire State; barks Watson, Waterwitch, Sunshine; schrs Fillmore, Massapa, Young Parsons, Sailor Boy.

DOWN—Props Galena, Winslow, Mohawk; barks King, Norman; schrs Steel, Golden Harvest, Hibbard, Autocrat.

DETROIT, Aug. 1, 1863.

UP—Bark Lafriniter; schrs Gales, Return, Nabob, Sophia Smith, Logan, Bates, Culver, Sweepstakes, Arrow, Stalker, Stephens.

DOWN—Barks Parana, Sweeney, Cream City, Ward, Desoto; brig Commerce; schrs Mary Brown, Wing, Morning, Robinson, Oldebaria, Monitor, McCorme, Gerritt Smith, Essex, W O Brown.

DETROIT, August 2.

UP—Props Plymouth, Free State, Buffalo.

DOWN—Props Merchant, Queen of the Lakes, disabled; Fountain; brig Mechanic; schrs Cochrane, Griswold, Bermuda, Transport, Ogden.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 1, 1863.

ARRIVED.

None.

CLEARED.

Lime, Morris, 8,672 ft lumber, 25 m lath.
Empress, Lasalle, 61 227 ft lumber.
Peter and Paul, Ottawa, 83450 ft lumber.
Boston, Utica.
Investigator, Lemont.
H G Loomis, Lemont.
W S Gurnee, Lemont.
Edinburgh, Marseilles, 78,100 ft lumber, 26 m shingles, 1 m lath.
Ella, Ottawa, 56,679 ft lumber.
H McClellan, Ottawa.
Ianthe, Kankakee.
Seneca, Ottawa.

MARRIED.

At Woodstock, McHenry County, Ill., on the 1st inst., by the Rev. E. K. Todd, Mr. JASPER N. WOLTZ and Miss CORNELIA HIDABOCK, both of Chicago.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Waukegan, Ill., on Saturday evening, Aug. 1st, 1863, by Rev. E. P. Wright, ALLAN C. STORY, Esq., of Chicago, and Miss NELLIE, eldest daughter of E. M. Wilberell, M. D. No cards.

In Eden, Lasalle County, July 21st, by Rev. Mr. Herrington, Capt. N. C. KENYON, of the 11th Illinois Infantry, and Miss ROSELTH SPRAGUE, of Eden.

DIED.

In this city, Aug. 1st, 1863, KLARA M. ROBERG, aged 15 months.

At Elgin, Ill., July 19th, NANCY BUTLER, widow of the late Chester Butler, aged 69 years.

☞ Utica, New York, papers please copy.

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Mail	5:00 a. m.	....
Detroit & N. Y. Express	*7:00 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*7:00 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*5:40 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
New York Express	*7:00 a. m.	*1:15 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Express	*7:00 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Express via Adrian	†7:15 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. Bridge.		
Mail Train	†7:00 a. m.	†7:30 p. m.
Night Express	†6:30 p. m.	†6:30 p. m.
CINN. AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.		
Day Express	†7:00 a. m.	†7:30 p. m.
Night Express	†6:30 p. m.	†6:30 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Morning Mail	4:00 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
Day Express	7:30 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
Night Express	7:15 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Valparaiso Accom'n	3:30 p. m.	7:40 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*9:30 a. m.	*9:45 p. m.
Night Passenger	†10:00 p. m.	*4:30 a. m.
Kankakee Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
"	*12:00 m.	*1:45 p. m.
"	*3:30 p. m.	*4:55 p. m.
"	*6:00 p. m.	*7:30 p. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Night Passenger	*8:45 p. m.	†7:00 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*4:45 p. m.	*9:00 a. m.
Night Express	†11:30 p. m.	*5:15 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*6:15 p. m.
Night Express	†11:15 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
Accommodation	*5:30 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION.		
Trains will run as follows, on and after Sunday, April 19, 1863:		
Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	3:55 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	*8:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	2:55 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:10 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	6:00 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—(Depot corner Kinzie and West Water streets.)		
Day Express	*9:45 a. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Woodstock and Way	*4:00 p. m.	*10:35 a. m.
Janesville Accom.	*5:00 p. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Night Express	*9:00 p. m.	*6:40 p. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Morning Express	*9:45 a. m.	*11.40 a. m.
Express	*3:00 p. m.	*6:00 p. m.
Night Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Waukegan	*5:30 p. m.	*9:00 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Mondays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

Wants

WANTED—A smart, active young or middle aged man, as partner in a cash paying business. From $50 to $100 only required. For full particulars call at 97 Randolph street. au2-k31-1t

WANTED—Correspondence. The undersigned, in order that a little spice may be thrown into the dull hours of camp life, wish to correspond with two of Uncle Sam's handsome, intelligent nieces with a view to fun and nonsense. None over 25 nor under 17 need apply. All confidential. No shenanigan. Please enclose your photograph. Address, with full name, CURLEY HOWARD or FRANK MORGAN, Nashville, Tenn., Co G, 2nd Michigan Cavalry. au1 k805 1t

WANTED.—I want a small Cottage and Lot worth from $600 to $800, near one of the street railroads, for a benevolent purpose. Also, to loan $1,000, or purchase a mortgage at 10 per cent interest. Address Box 523. au2-k3-1t

WANTED.—Advertiser wants a well furnished room in some part of the city for an indefinite time. A good rent will be paid—enough to warrant use of good furniture. Address "X Y Z," Tribune office. jy31 k31-3t

WANTED—By a young man of much business experience, a situation in some mercantile or manufacturing business, or in anything where an honest and respectable living may be made. Address "H," Post Office Box 3841, Chicago, Ill. au2-h998-3t

WANTED.—An experienced Dry Goods Salesman wants a situation in a Wholesale House in town. City references from present employers. Address "A B," Post Office Box 5443. au2-h990-3t

WANTED.—A gentleman lately from England, who has travelled through Europe, would be glad to occupy quiet evenings by corresponding with a young lady or widow, with a view to friendship or whatever may result. Address "J M R," Box 2908, St Louis, Mo. au1 k33 6t

WANTED—Two young men accustomed to the use and care of horses to drive grocery wagons. Must be well acquainted with the city and come well recommended. Apply at 83 State street. au1-k77 3t

WANTED—An owner for a Bay Mare and Bay Horse Colt, in the hands of the subscriber, at office 165 Randolph street. KAUFFMAN & DOUGLAS. jy31 k16-3t

WANTED—Board for two gentlemen and wives, or for five persons (all grown) in a pleasant part of the city. Address R. McCABE Sherman House Chicago. au1-k12 3t

WANTED—Correspondence with two young ladies with a view to fun, love, or matrimony, or to beguile the tedious hours of soldier life. Description lists with account of pay and clothing furnished if required. Address "Capt. C S" and "Lieut O R M," headquarters 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 20th Army Corps. au1 k1 6t

WANTED.—Two young Kentuckians wish to correspond with the same number of ladies with a view to fun, love or what may transpire hereafter. Only those who are for the Union need apply. Address "G. RUDOLPH" and "E. WOODS," Co D, 1st Ky. regt. Infantry, 1st Brigade, 3d Division, Manchester, Tenn. au1 k3 3t

WANTED—A situation by a young man (German) as Assistant Bookkeeper or Clerk, or in any other capacity in which he can make himself useful. Good references can be given. Address "E H," Post Office Box 1713. jy31 k38 3t

WANTED.—Carpenters wanted, to whom the highest wages will be given. Apply at the Office of the Superintendent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, Room 9, Masonic Temple. au1-h968-6t

WANTED—Want to sell, rent or have stocked, a good three-run Mill, with water for ten run all seasons of the year, with a fair custom business—situated in one of the best wheat growing portions of the State. For particulars, address D. PRATT & CO., Fulton, Rock county, Wis. au1-k341-10t

WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, board and a pleasant suit of unfurnished rooms, on Wabash or Michigan avenues, or some street between those avenues. Satisfactory reference given. Address Post Office Box 3958. jy31 h806-6t

WANTED—At 277 Ontario street, a firstrate experienced Cook. No one without good references need apply. jy31-k931 3t

WANTED—Correspondents. Two youngans not bad looking soldiers in Rosecrans' army desire lady correspondents. All communications strictly confidential. For further particulars address EUGENE JULIAN or ALFRED KINGSBURY, 42d Ills. Inft., 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 20th Army Corps. jy31 k321-3t

WANTED—By a young officer of passable appearance and average ability, a lady correspondent. Object fun, love, and the consequences. Honor and secrecy pledged. Address, with Carte de Visite, P. PHILLIPS Headquarters 3d Division, 20th A. C., Murfreesboro, Tenn. jy31 k30 3t

WANTED—Immediately, a man from nearly every township in the United States, to make two or three hundred dollars a year, without any trouble or cost whatever. Persons who desire permanent business to occupy their whole time may find constant employment with a net income of at least three thousand ($3,000) dollars a year, by making personal application at Room No. 1, up one pair of stairs, 124 Clark street. jy31 h867-3t

WANTED—Agents to sell Lloyd's New Maps and Charts, Card Engravings. A splendid engraving of General Meade, mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Send stamp for circulars. E. R. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. jy31-k37-1m

WANTED—Assistant Editor wanted. A gentleman lately from the army, who has had experience as a writer, having been connected with two daily newspapers, desires a position as Assistant Editor. Is a ready, rapid writer. Address S. C. A. Post office box 2866, Chicago. jy30-h561-4tThSTu

WANTED—A few energetic Agents to canvass for the History of the Great Rebellion, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. Also, for Headley's Life of Washington, and other popular works, which are selling rapidly. Circulars, giving all necessary information, mailed free. Call on or address O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office box 338. jy30 3t F M&W

WANTED—(Knitting Machine) Every Farmer to know that his "women folks" can earn $5 to $20 per week with one of AIKEN's Celebrated Knitting Machines. It will earn its cost in thirty days. Price complete, $55. Weight 45 pounds. Freight from 35 cents to $1.50. Send for circular and samples (send stamps.) BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 130 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. mh8-a886-6m

WANTED—$75 a month. I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Me. $60 A MONTH! We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our EVERLASTING PENCILS, ORIENTAL BURNERS, and 13 other new, useful and curious articles. 15 circulars, free. SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me. my14 h889-3mdaw

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Two Lots on Prairie avenue, between 21st and 22d streets—each 50 by 175 feet.

Four Lots on Michigan avenue, between 21st and 22d streets—each 50 by 161 feet.

Also, a number of Houses and Lots, and Residence Lots. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. au3 h33 2t

FOR SALE—The Stock, Fixtures and Lease of the long established wholesale Hat, Cap and Hatter's Trimmings House of W. C. WHITCHER, deceased, on Walnut st., Cincinnati, is offered for sale. Apply to BATES & SCARBOROUGH, Attorneys, or WM. WILSHIRE. au3 h8 6w

FOR SALE—A Farm. 430 acres of the choicest land to be found in the State of Illinois; eighty acres of the same being excellent timber. This property is situated seven miles from Rolo, on the Illinois Central Railroad. Was selected nearly thirty years ago for its location, richness and facilities of water and timber. There are two creeks of water and a spring on it and yet there is not an acre of waste land. The whole is under cultivation, a large portion having been but lately improved. A more desirable property and location for the purpose of farming and raising stock cannot be found anywhere. The only title ever held over it is that now to be transferred by the original patents from the Government. Terms $25 per acre. Address J. A. McKEAN, Washington, D. C. au3 h804 3t

FOR SALE.—Farms for sale cheap. Ten Farms of 80 to 160 acres each, in Iowa County, Iowa, within three miles of the County seat, and about two miles from a railroad depot. Fine rolling lands and well watered.

ALSO—A highly cultivated Farm near Dwight, of 200 acres, with good buildings, fruit trees etc., and well fenced. Will be sold at a great bargain. B. R. CHAMBERS, 111 Lake street, Telegraph Building, Room 5. jy20 h823-3t w F&M

FOR SALE—A Stationary Steam Engine, fifteen horse power, 9 inch cylinder and 30 inch stroke, nearly new. Apply to SMITH's Machine Shop, North Franklin street, or Box 417 Chicago Post Office. au3 k11-3t

FOR SALE—A good stock of Groceries, with a lease of a store in a good location. Apply at corner of Union and Dussolt streets, near Foster School House. jy30 h844-6t

FOR SALE—A Bakery business, with Horses, Wagon and all Fixtures. Inquire at 126 South Desplaines street. au1 h875-6t

FOR SALE—A Drug Store, in a splendid location for a Wholesale and Retail Trade, in Chicago, Ill. Rent very low. Amount of Stock, $6 000. Terms easy, part payment will be taken in real estate. Address "A," P. O. Box 449, Kenosha, Wis., or "J B," P O. Box 532, Chicago, Ill. au1-h873 6t

FOR SALE—Stock Farm of 160 acres, 8 miles from the city; together with 40 head of Cattle, 8 Horses, Wagons and Farming implements, and about 150 tons of Hay. Will be sold cheap for cash, or in exchange for city property. Apply at 176 Randolph street. au1-h873 6t

FOR SALE—A Flouring Mill. Water-power, unfailing, in an excellent location for custom or merchant work, near to Beloit and Madison Railroad, in Green County, Wisconsin. Title perfect and no encumbrance. Will sell the whole, or, to a good practical miller, a part interest. Terms easy. Inquire of E. W. DENSMORE, 221 South Water street. jy31 h827-3tdaltw

FOR SALE.—Pine Lands. 8,750 Acres Selected Pine Lands from which no logs have yet been cut, situated on the Cass-line River, Saginaw, for sale by GEO. M. HIGGINSON, No. 7 Metropolitan Block. jy31 h815-6t

FOR SALE—Or exchange for city property a valuable Hotel with three acres of highly cultivated land, situated in Lyons, Cook County, about eleven miles from the Court House, a little ways west of the bridge over the Desplaines River, about four miles from the station of the Chicago and Aurora Railroad. For particulars inquire at No. 5 Court House of CHAS. HERRENKIND, or WILLIAM LUNN on the premises. jy30 h868 10t

FOR SALE—450 fine-wool Sheep, 350 of them Ewes and from one of the best flocks in Northern Illinois. Sheep sound and healthy. For particulars, inquire of or address A. R. SUTTON, Geneva, Kane county, Illinois. jy24-h884-10t

FOR SALE—Dock Property. The Chicago South Branch Dock Company offer for sale one thousand feet of water front on the slips on the South Branch, at low figures, for the purpose of enabling it to construct still further its already large improvements. The property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, or any kind of business requiring water front. For particulars inquire at the Company's office, Room 4, Cobb's Building, 122 Dearborn st., Chicago. A. J. KNISELY, Agent. jo4-e59 3m

To Rent.

TO RENT—Cottage House No. 69, corner of Adams and Aberdeen streets, West Division, containing [illegible] with water. Apply on the premises. jy31-h890 6t

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front sleeping room to rent with board, at 61 Wabash avenue. Several day boarders can also be accommodated. Only two minutes walk from the Court House. au2 h31 3t

PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK DEPOT, 134 South Clark street, Chicago. I have now in store the largest and best assorted stock of Photograph and Ambrotype Goods in the West, covering all the wants of operators. My Negative Collodion and Albumen Paper are equal to the best. Stereoscopes and Plain War and Colored Views in great variety. A long experience in the business enables me to offer great inducements to the trade. Orders carefully and promptly filled. J. B. APPLEBY, Post Office Box 4570. au3-k3 6t

MONEY TO LOAN—At reduced rates on Chicago City Real Estate, or on Farms in Illinois, within about 50 miles of Chicago. Applicants by letter will please give the number of the land and a full description of the property offered as security. Apply to GEO W NEWCOMB, P. O. Box 322, 99 Dearborn street, Room 8, up stairs. au3-k97-1m

WOOD!!

1,500 CORDS WOOD FOR SALE.

Address "CHM," Post Office Box 1124. au3-k80-6t

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DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEK
Office No. 51 Clark Street.

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Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The foreign news by the Arabia is of a ighly interesting character. We have iends abroad who are beginning to be utspoken in our behalf. There will not ereafter be free and easy sailing to the rrupt Ennlish co-laborers with our reb s, whether in or out of Parliament.

The War for the Union, in none of its eatres, presents new phases.

Kentucky vindicates her unionism by ajority of over 20,000 against that most rid of malignants and traitors, Wickliffe, e Magoffinite candidate for Governor.

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN.

A gentleman from this city, who waited on Gen. Logan at DuQuoin, received as rance from that officer, that if he could a short extension of his leave of ab ce, for which he had written to Gen. ant, and which he had no doubt would readily and cordially granted, he would st certainly accept the invitation which d been extended to him to visit Chicago. r people have, therefore, a very excel assurance that they will have the pri ge of greeting that gallant gentleman hearing his strong utterances against rebels of the South, and the malicious dangerous Copperheads of the North. Gen. LOGAN is fresh from the intrench ts at Vicksburg, over which his own ndid division has carried the old flag in mph. He is the fighting General of a ting division, and believes in put down armed foes against the Govern t by sturdy, telling blows, and not by ied blandishments. In his own *terse*, lierly manner, he says: "I tell you now at the only way to get peace is to give e rebels a flogging, and a flogging they ll get as sure as there is a God in eaven, if the people at home will only us." War worn in a score of battles, hed with victory upon victory, and ng the bogus confederacy crumbling re the stout hacks of his good sword, eturns home to find his native State run with dastard fire-in-the-rear Cop heads, sympathizers with the traitors had led his brave fellows against, king, puling cowards, bawling for e with an enemy who persistently de s there is no peace, and what wonder the gallant soldier burns the fiercest indignation, and that he ns the ranks of the Copperheads with e fury and vengeance that he stormed bristling ramparts of Vicksburg? Cop eads may well quail before him, and t to hiss and spit out their venom be this representative of our gallant tern boys.

I am no apologist for the President, I will stand by him in his efforts to sh this rebellion, until the last day," JOHN A. LOGAN, the fighting Demo Brave words, which will be echoed housands of loyal voices from Maine Oregon! In those words, the uncondi al, ardent, sincere patriot shone out tal clear. In those words he gave ance to the sentiments of the defend of our flag in Virginia, before Charles on the march for Mobile, in every lo y where the emblem of treason flaunts ir. In those words, he expressed the rmined sentiment of thousands of loyal ts at home.

e maligant Copperheads will hiss olitionist" at Logan, in vain. He is a ocrat, in favor of the Abolition of the llion, and his sentiments are the senti s of every Democrat in the field, ing under the Stars and Stripes. It is the stay-at-home, no-more-men, and ore-money Democrats who oppose Administration and the Union; worship the traitor Vallandigham, offer matin and vesper before the im of Treason set up in high places and roned as the Goddess of Peace.

ch of the late John D. Campbell.

ce the brief notice of the death of John mpbell, which appeared in the TRIBUNE onday morning, we have obtained addi l particulars of his career, which we nce. They will have a mournful interest e large circle of friends and acquaintances e lamented deceased.

n D. Campbell was born in the town of dbury, New Jersey, where his father still es. His father was connected with the Railroad enterprises undertaken in Penn nia, and became eminent as a contractor, specially as a bridge builder, in which rtment he was one of the first to design rect bridges of great span, which would the then unusual load of a Railroad The subject of this sketch received his father a practical education as a e builder and mechanic. Mr. Campbell equently entered the Military Academy West Point, where he remained three , when a serious illness compelled him sign his position as a cadet. The cir stances attending his sickness at this illustrates the iron-like character of his itution. He was attacked by consumption of the bowels which would not yield to of the milder remedies known to the surgeon in attendance upon the cadets, at length commenced the administration e most powerful remedies. He proceed this course of treatment until his pa had taken enormous quantities of medi without accomplishing his object, but y reduced him to the brink of the grave. Campbell was taken, in this feeble condi to Philadelphia, where, under the treat of a skillful physician, he was restored alth and then returned to West Point. g again attacked by the same disease, the doctor repeated his experiment, and y placed him in a vapor bath, locking in. He unfortunately forgot his patient, left him there some hours. When he re bered him, he found him nearly dead: upon the administration of proper reme he recovered sufficiently to be removed Philadelphia, where the same physician to m he owed his previous restoration to h, succeeded in curing him.

might be expected, Mr. Campbell never rned to West Point, but after his recovery ged with his brother, Mr. Henry R. pbell, a very eminent civil engineer, in the truction and management of Railroads. was thus employed in the States of Penn nia, New Jersey, New York, New Hamp and Vermont, and also in Canada West. the Vermont Central Railroad was com d, Mr. John D. Campbell became road ter on that road, and served in that ca y for several years.

hen Col. James Moore assumed the su tendency of the Michigan Southern and thern Indiana Railroad, he invited Mr. pbell to take charge of the Eastern Di n. He commenced his labors as superin ent of the Eastern Division, in 1855, and inued in the service of that corporation his death. In 1858 he was appointed ral superintendent of the road, and by onderful energy and business talent con ted more than any other person, perhaps, escue that corporation from the financial s by which it was then surrounded.

Campbell was twice married. His first was Miss Dickinson, of West Lebanon, By her he had four children, one of , a boy of about ten years, still sur His second wife, now living, was Miss Lathrop, of Adrian, Michigan.

Campbell was about forty years of age time of his death, and apparently as as in early manhood.

BURNSIDE'S MEN.—Several regiments, who sent from Burnside's army to Grant, to reduce Vicksburg, have been returned to Burnside's army, having finished the the former place. They will now give attention to the rebel guerrillas, who are